



@ashishblogssc



PARMAR SSC CLASS NOTES

HISTORY

English Medium

For

**SSC CGL, CHSL (T-1&2), CPO, MTS,
STENO, SELECTION POST, GD, JE,
STATE PCS, RAILWAY, BANKING, CET,
STATE POLICE & ALL ONE DAY EXAMS**

- ◆ UPDATED CONTENT
- ◆ EXAM-FOCUSED CONTENT
- ◆ CURATED BY EXPERT FACULTY
- ◆ STRUCTURED FOR EASY LEARNING & REVISION



www.parmaracademy.com

LPNDEL2R36598755

SSC GK = PARMAR

PARMAR SIR

Join telegram - @ashishblogssc

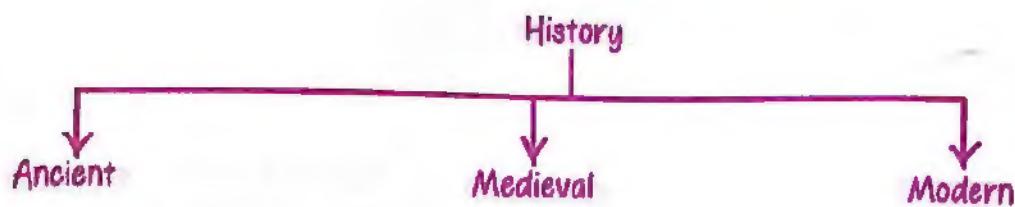


@ashishblogssc

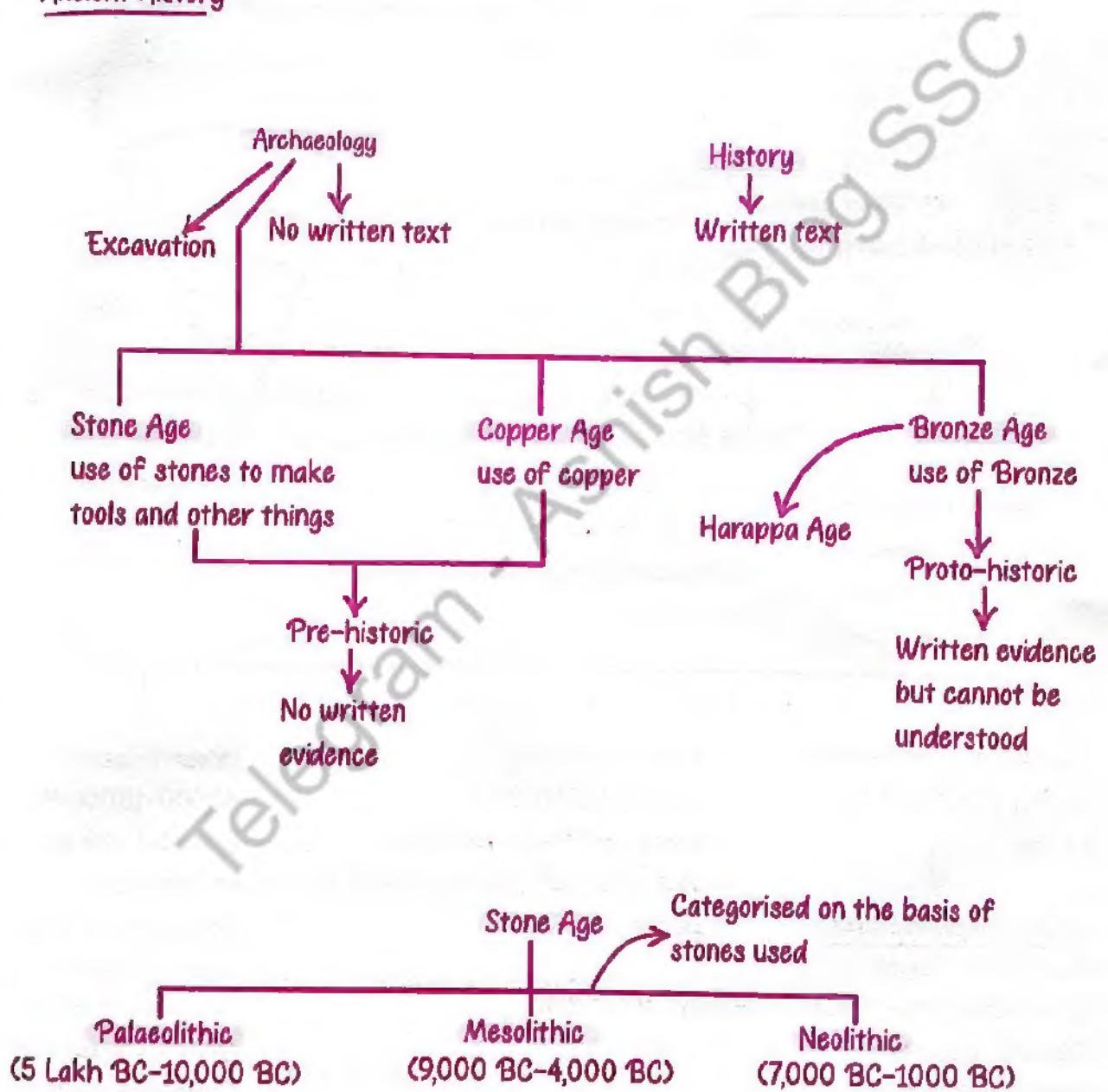
STONE AGE

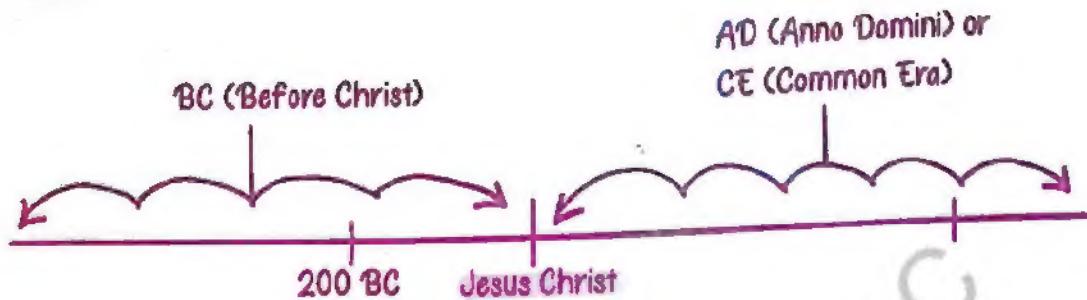


Join Telegram - **@ashishblogssc**

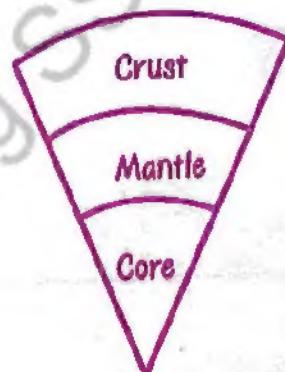
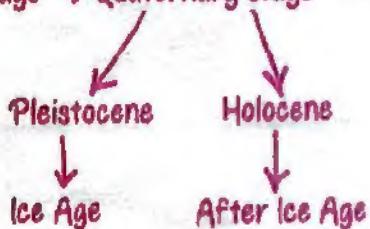


Ancient History





- Earth: 4.5 Billion years old
- 4th stage → Quaternary stage



Palaeolithic (Palaeo: old; lithic: stone)

Lower/Early Palaeolithic

- 5 Lakh BC-50,000 BC
- Ice Age

Lower Palaeolithic sites:

- Soan/Sohan: Punjab
- Belan Valley: Uttar Pradesh → Cave/Rock shelters
- Didwana: Rajasthan
- Nevasa: Maharashtra
- Hunasagi/Hungsi: Karnataka
- Pahalgam: Kashmir
- Patne: Maharashtra → Ostrich evidence found for

Middle Palaeolithic

- 50,000–40,000 BC
- Based upon 'flake' technology
- Main occupation: Hunting & food gathering

Upper Palaeolithic

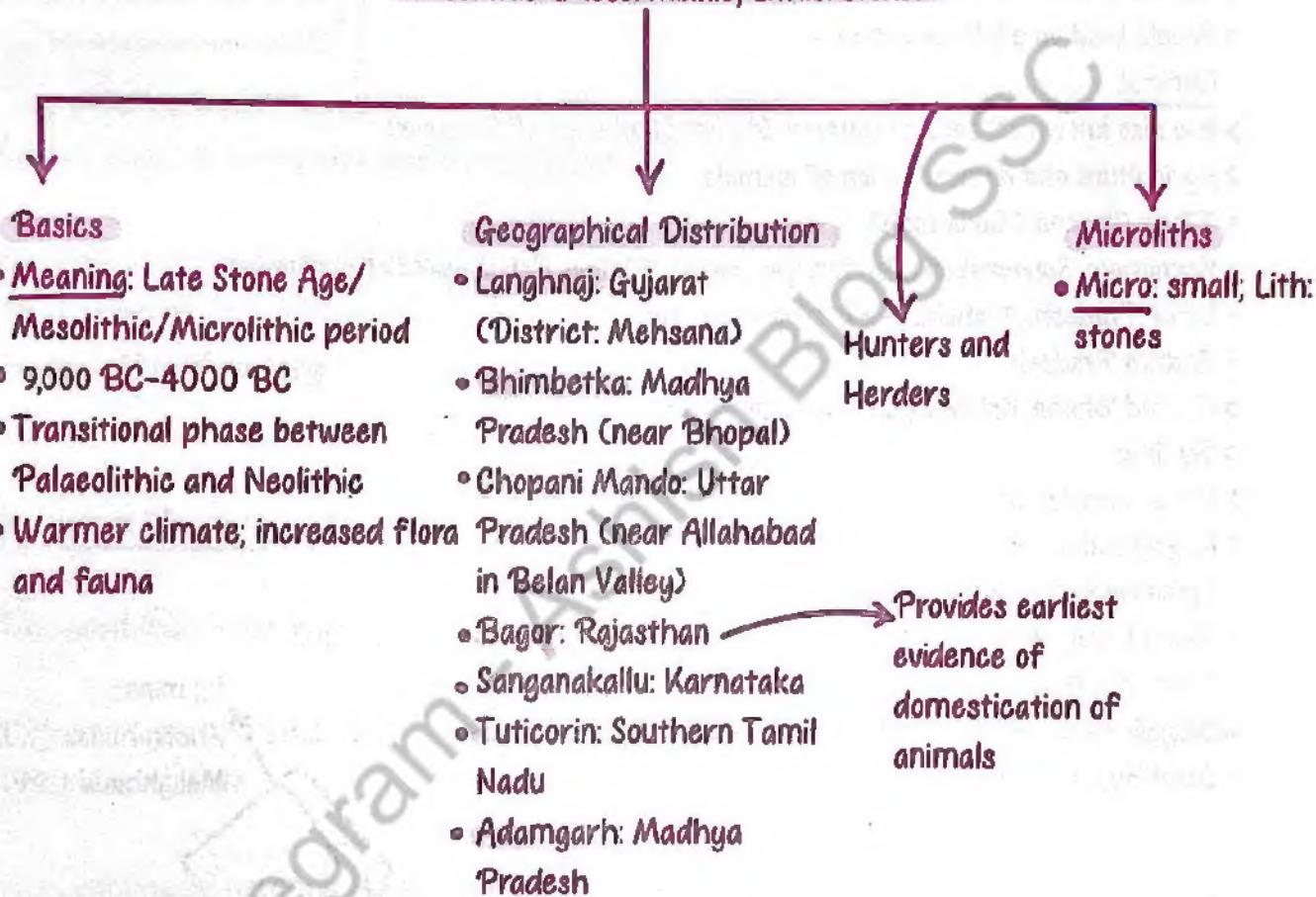
- 40,000-10,000 BC
- Coincided with last phase of Pleistocene
- Appearance of Homo sapiens (modern man)
- Famous site: Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh) → Caves/rock shelters
- Flint stone



Other Upper Palaeolithic sites:

- Inamgaon > Maharashtra
- Nevada
- Didwana: Rajasthan

Mesolithic (Meso: middle; Lithic: stone)



Neolithic (Neo: new; Lithic: stone)

- Food producers → Practiced agriculture
- 7000 BC-1000 BC
- Pottery → To store excess food grains (black and red pottery)
- Art → Bhimbetka (rock paintings of humans, birds, animals)
- Neolithic people owned property

Sites:

- Mehrgarh: Baluchistan (evidence of houses, crops like: wheat, barley, cotton)
- Kashmir Valley: Burzahom and Gufkral

Burzahom:

- > 16 km West of Srinagar
- > Domestic dogs were buried with their masters (skeleton evidence)
- > People lived on a lake side in pits

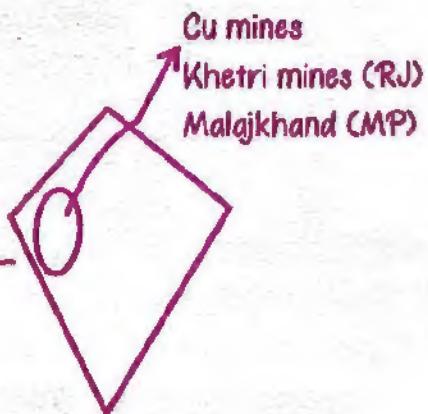
} Tools and weapons made of
Bones other than Chirand

Gufkral:

- > It is also known as 'cave of potters' (41 km Southwest of Srinagar)
- > Agriculture and domestication of animals
- Bihar: Chirand (Bone tools)
- Karnataka: Sanganakallu, Brahmagiri, Maski, Pikkihal, Hallur → Millet cultivation
- Uttar Pradesh: Allahabad → Cultivation of rice
- Andhra Pradesh:
 - > Around Bhima, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers
 - > Budihal
 - > Utnur: earliest site
 - > Nagarjunakonda
- Tamil Nadu: Paigampalli and Kaveri
- Belan Valley: Koldihwa and Mahagara (domestication of Rice in 7000 BC)
- Garo Hills in Meghalaya
- Daajali Hading: Assam (Jadeite stone seen here)
- Catal Huyuk: Turkey (one of the first human protocities)

- 1st metal to be discovered by humans: Copper

Chalcolithics (Copper Age/Chalcolitic Age)



- People lived in rural communities

Sites:

- South-eastern Rajasthan: Ahar and Gilund (near Banas Valley) → Earliest
- Eastern India: Chirand (Ganga), Burdwan district, Midnapore district
- Western Madhya Pradesh: Malwa (Narmada), Kayatha (Kalisindh), Eran
- Western Maharashtra: Jorwe (First) → Parvara (Godavari)
- Savalda (Tapti river)

- Ganeshwar (Rajasthan)

- > Tools made of copper obtained

Under Jorwe:

- Nevasa
- Daimabad (largest site)
- Chandoli
- Inamgaon
- Nasik
- Navdatoli (Narmada)

Burial Habits:

- They practiced 'Urn' burial
- Did not know about horses and burnt bricks

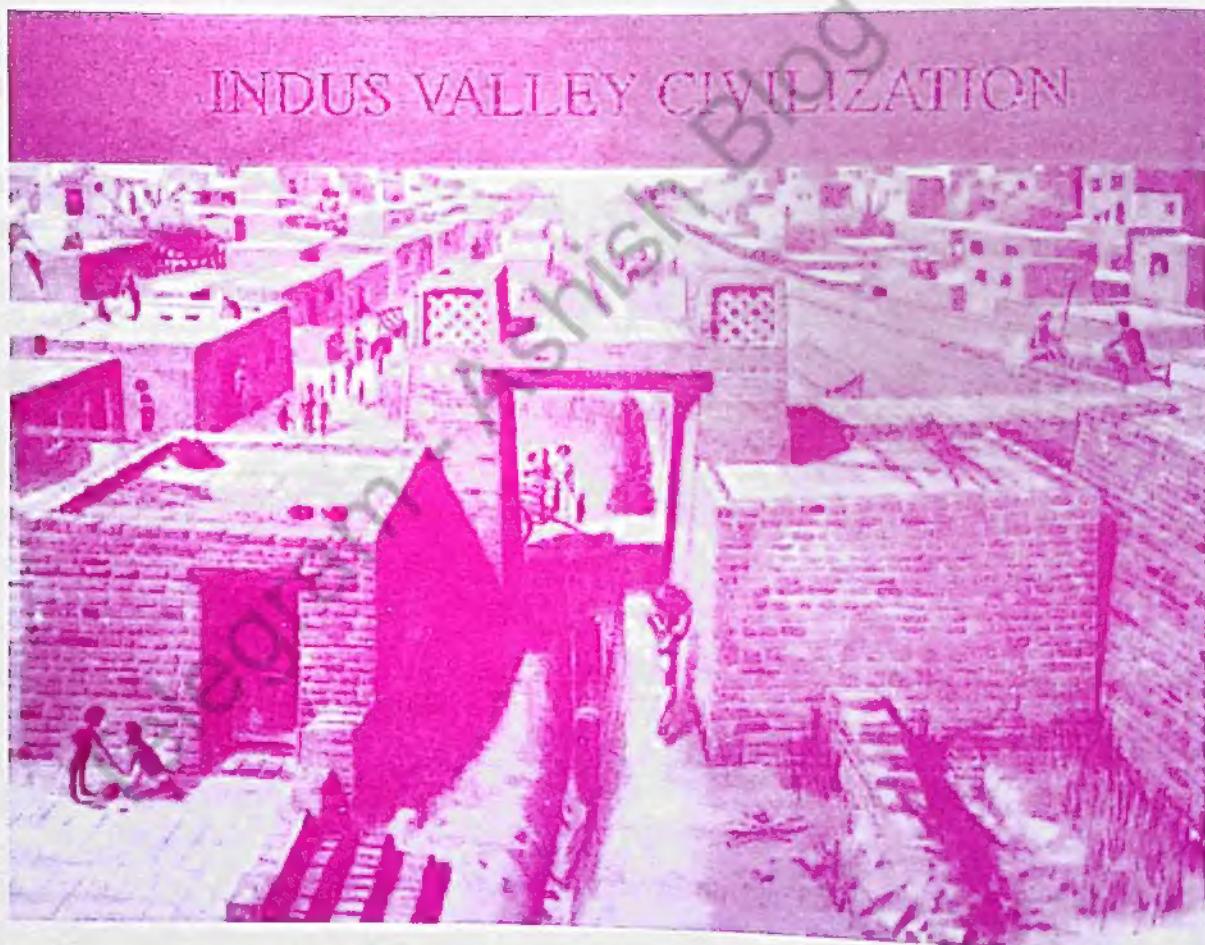
Pottery:

- Black and red
- Ochre coloured pottery

One liners (from MCQs)

- The word India that came from the Indus is called Sindhu in Sanskrit
- Megalith (grave/memory) that were the stone pieces set in a circular shape around the grave: Cairn circle
- The practice of erecting Megaliths began about: 3000 years ago
- A celt in Neolithic period is: A tool
- First Rice evidence: Koldihwa (Uttar Pradesh)
- The skull of Homo erectus was found in: Hathnora (Madhya Pradesh near Narmada)
- Gauri Gun Dam (site): Telangana

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION



Indus Valley civilization

- Also known as Bronze Age
- Urban civilization
- From 2600 BC-1700 BC
- Near: Indus/Sindhu river
- Name by: John Marshall → Director of Archaeological Survey of India

Also known as "Happan Civilization"

First Chairman: Alexander Cunningham (Father of Archeology)

Spread Across

India

- Punjab
- Haryana
- Rajasthan
- Western Uttar Pradesh

Pakistan

- Punjab
- Sindh
- Baluchistan



Manda (J & K)

Sutkagendor

(Baluchistan)

Near Makran Coast

Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh)

(Uttar Pradesh)

Daimabad (Maharashtra)

• Highly populated



Town Planning

Citadel and Lower Town

Citadel:

- Higher Town (Western side)
- Also known as Acropolis

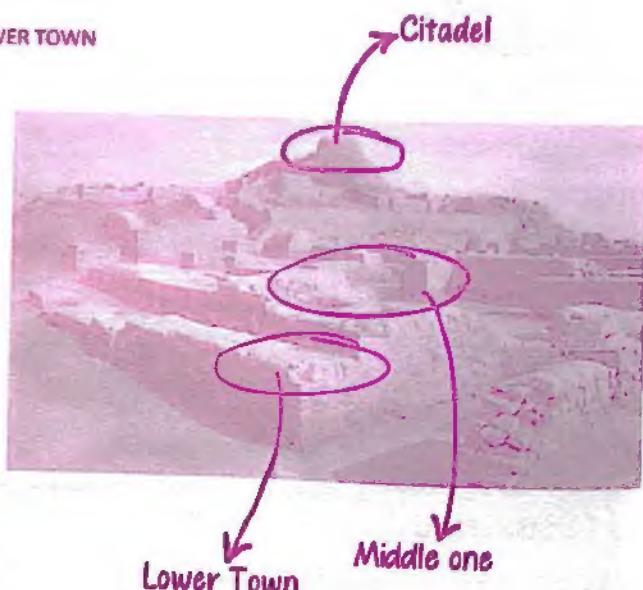
Lower Town:

- Common people stayed

→ City without Citadel: Chanhudaro

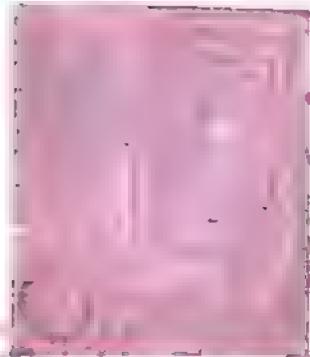
→ 3 set Citadel: Dholavira (Gujarat)

CITADEL & LOWER TOWN



Grid System

- Roads cut each other at 90°



Great Bath

- Largest in: Mohenjodaro
- Located in: Citadel
- Ritual bathing by people
- Floor made of: burnt bricks
- Rectangular shape

GREAT BATH



Great Granary

- Storage of grains
- Largest building/structure
- Found in: Mohenjodaro
- Rectangular shape



Granary at Harappa

- Total: 12 (6 in each row)

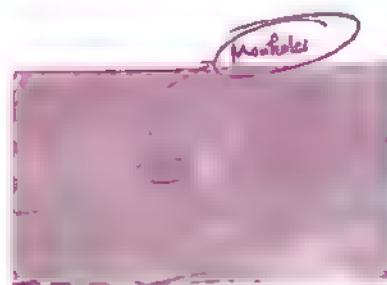
Granary at Harappa



Drainage System

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

- Manholes in middle

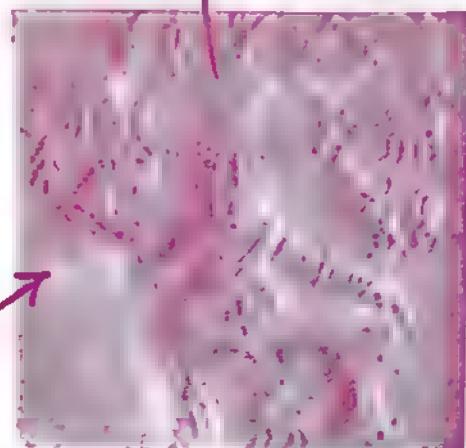


Agriculture

- Evidences found: wheat, rai, peas, barley, cotton, etc
- Ploughshare found → Kalibangan (Rajasthan)
- Gabarband/Nala → To store water → Found in Baluchistan/Afghanistan
- They were Pastoral community
- Rice evidence in: Lothal (Gujarat)
- They were first to produce cotton
- Spinning wheels found

→ Known as Sindon

Male deity → 3 horned headed



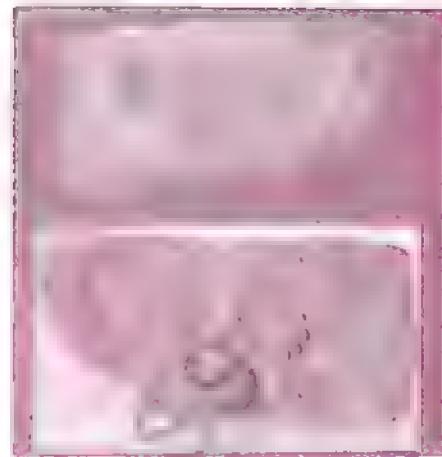
Pashupati Seal

- Proto shiva in yogic posture

- They knew about Elephants
- Seen in seals

Animals in seal:

- B: Buffalo
- E: Elephant
- T: Tiger
- R: Rhino (also called 'Unicorn') → One horned animal
- Deer



Boat shown in seal

Technology and Crafts

- Bronze tools found
- They did not know about Iron
- Occupation: textile, brick layering, boat making, bead making/jewellery making → Dima Hasao
- Jadeite stone: found in Daojali Hading (Assam)
- Gold ornaments found → Bought from Karnataka
- Pottery, Potter's wheel found (Red and Black pots)

Trade

Made of:
 • Steatite
 • Terracotta

- Through evidence of seals
- Trade with Mesopotamia (Iraq) → Harappan seals found

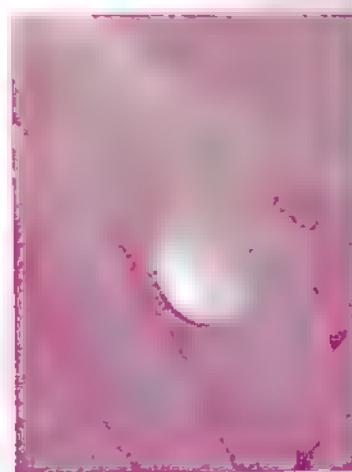
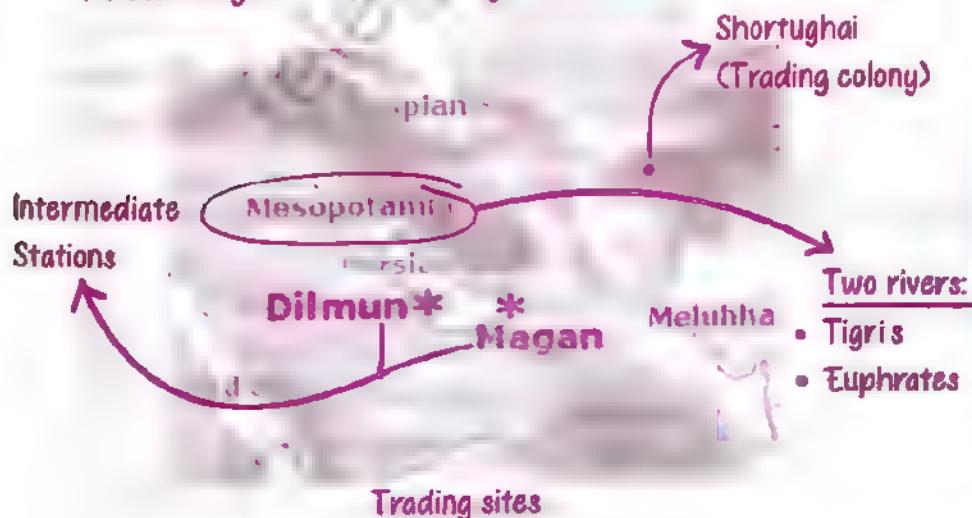
↓

Known as Meluhha

- Weights and measures found Well defined (16/multiples)
- No currency used → Barter system prevalent



Ornaments of IVC



Jadeite stone

Also traded: Lapis Lazuli (Blue precious stone)

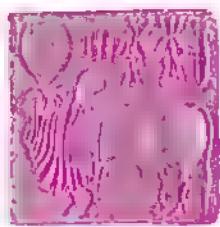
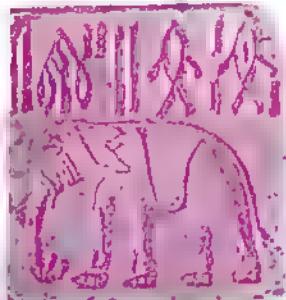
Polity

- No temple found
- Priest class domination X
- Trading community → May have been ruled by a Merchant class

Religious Practices

Worshipped:

- Phallus: Male yoni/genital organ
- Yoni: Female genital organ
- They worshipped trees
- Worshipped animals

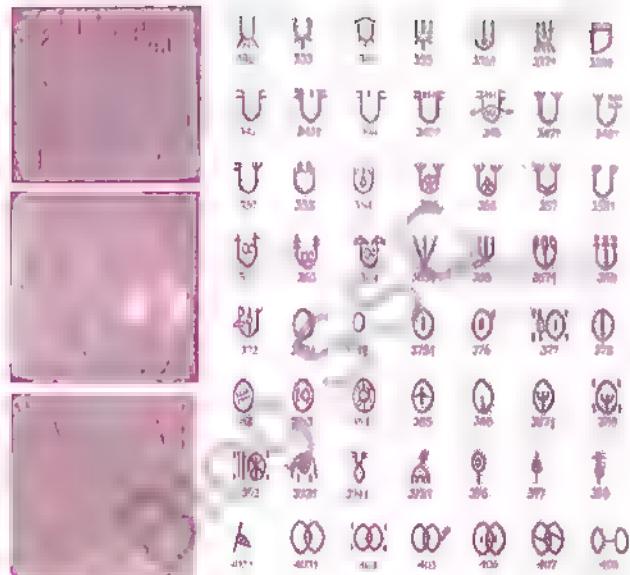


Terracotta figure of a women
Symbolises: a tree growing
out of an embryo (represent
Mother Earth) → Made of
clay

Found in Mohenjodaro

Script

- Script was Pictographic (in picture form)
- Script is known as: Boustrophedon



Images



Dancing girl statue

- Made of Bronze
- In Tribhanga Mudra (Form of dance)



Bearded man

- Made of steatite

Obtained from Mohenjodaro

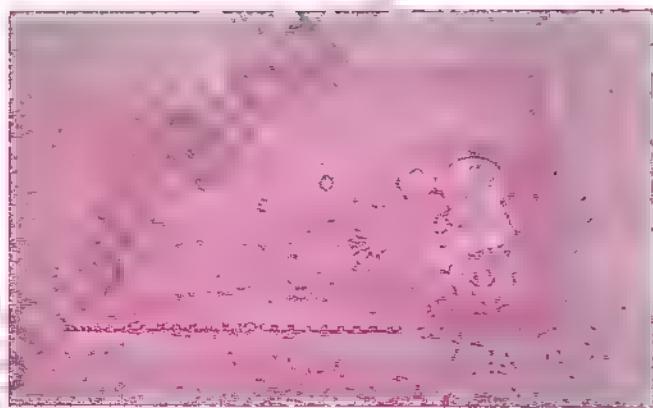
Site	River/Year/Discoverer	Characteristics Features
• Harappa (Punjab)	Ravi, 1921 by Dayaram Sahini	6 granaries in a row
• Chanhuaro (Sindh)	Indus, by Gopal Majumdar	City without citadel
• Mohenjodaro (Sindh)	Indus, by R. D. Banerjee	Bronze dancing girl statute, bearded man (made of steatite), clay figure of mother Goddess, great bath, granary
Known as: Mount of dead		
• Lothal (Gujarat)	Bhogava	Ancient port, Dockyard was found, terracotta ship, fire altar, Joint burial
• Kalibanga (Rajasthan)	Ghaggar 7 fire altars found	Black bangles, ploughed field, houses had their own wells
• Surkatoda (Gujarat)		Coastal cities
• Dholavira (Gujarat)	Kutch area	Divided in three parts, giant water reservoirs found
• Rakhigarhi (Haryana)	Ghaggar	Largest site in India, terracotta wheel, toys
• Bhirrana (Haryana)		Oldest IVC site

- Banawali
(Haryana)
- Ghaggar, by R. S. Bicht
- Lack of grid pattern
- Ropar
- Burial with dog, oval burial pits
- Largest city: Mohenjodaro

Types of Burials



- Double burial
- Joint burial
- Seen in Lothal



- Coffin Burial
- Found in Harappa

- Sanauli → Extended burial
(Uttar Pradesh)

One liners (MCQs)

- Nearest site near Bolan Pass: Mehrgarh
- Inamgaon is situated on banks of: Ghod river

- Shortugai (Harappan site) located in: Afghanistan

VEDIC AGE



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Vedic Age: 1500-600 BC

Two types:

Pastoral community

• Early Vedic: 1500-1000 BC

• Later Vedic: 1000-600 BC

Starts with line 'Agnimale Puroh tam'

Rig Veda added to UNESCO in 2007

• Rig Veda → First to be compiled

• Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Compiled book The Arctic Home in the Vedas



Said: all Indians were Aryans

• Boghazkoi inscription (Turkey) mentions names such as Indra, Varuna, etc

आति → Brother

सप्त → Seven

अंतर → Under

Similar sounding words → Linguistic basis

Vedas: Oldest text (compiled during Zenda Avesta (Iran))

• Meaning: Knowledge

• They were orally passed (Shruti) one generation to another another

• Apaurasheya → Not created by man but gifted by God

Subdivisions

Also known as 'Shukta'

1. Samhita: collection of Hymns, para → Versus
2. Brahmans: end of Vedas; sacrifices and rituals
3. Aranyakas: Hermits (live in jungle)
4. Upanishads: knowledge gain

Early Vedic Period
(c. 1500-1100 BCE)

600 BC

- Also known as Vedanta
- 108 Upanishads → Traditional
- Main: 10

4 types of Vedas

→ In Early Vedic Age

1. Rig Veda → Made up of 10 mandalas
- oldest and largest; collection of Sanskrit hymns
- Total: 1028 hymns
- Verses: 10,600

- Hymns recited by Hotri
- Deities: Indra, Agni, Vishnu, Varuna
- Gayatri Mantra: by sage Vishwamitra (mentioned in 3rd Mandala)
- 2-7th Mandala: made first, Later: 1st, 9th and 10th
- 10th Mandala mentions: Purush Sukta
 - Mouth (Brahmans)
 - Arms (Kshatriya)
 - Thighs (Vaishya)
 - Feet (Shudra)
- 9th Mandala mentions: Lord Soma (Lord of plants)
 - Somras (energy drink)

7th Mandala: Battle of 10 kings

- The battle is also called Dasarajna
- Fought between Sudasa (Bharat clan) and confederacy of 10 tribes under leadership of Vishwamitra
- Fought on the banks of Parushni (Now Ravi river)
- Victory: Sudasa

2. Sama Veda: Oldest books on music

- Consists of chanting melodies
- 2 Upanishads: Chandogya and Kena Upanishad

Rituals and sacrifices

3. Yajur Veda: Collection of Mantras

Divided in two sections:

- Shukla: contains Satapatha Brahmana → Largest (White)
- Krishna: Black

Important Upanishads

1. Brihadaranyaka (Oldest Upanishad)
2. Katha (Story of Nachiketa & Yama)

4. Atharva Veda: Veda of magic formulae to ward off evil spirits and diseases

- Divided into 20 khandas

Important Upanishads

1. Manduka: Satyameva Jayate is taken from here
2. Maha Upanishad: Vasudeva Kutumbkam ("whole world is a family") taken from

Schools of Philosophy (Believe in Vedas)

1. Samkhya: Kapila
2. Nyaya: Gautam (Scientific approach)

3. Vaisheshika: Kannada (Atoms)
4. Yoga: Patanjali
5. Uttar Mimansa (Vedanta): Badrayana

↓
Philosophical teachings of Upanishads

6. Purva Mimansa Jaimini

Vedangas tools to understand Vedas

- Total 6

1. Siksha: study of phonetics
2. Kalpa: study of practices (Rita)
3. Vyakaran: study of grammar
4. Nirukta: study of etymology
5. Jyoti: study of light
6. Chhanda: study of poetic matters

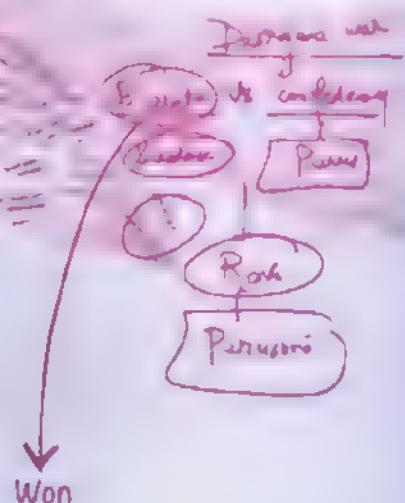
Early Vedic Age Rig Veda

Himvanta (Himalaya) Munjavat (Hindu Kush)

'Sapta Sindhu':
Old names

- Indus: Sindhu
- Jhelum: Vitasta
- Chenab, Askini
- Ravi: Parushini
- Beas: Bapasha
- Sutlej: Shutudri

Early Vedic Period
(c. 2500-1100 BCE)



Society: 4 Varnas → Not hereditary

Based on professions

- No child marriage
- Widow remarriage → Niyoga (Allowed)
- Patriarchal society → However, the condition of women was good

Cow: was considered as "wealth decider"
Called
Aghanya Gavishthi: Battle of Cows

• Gomat: one who owns many cows

Polity

• Elective Monarchy → Hereditary

1. Sabha: community of few privileged
2. Samiti: community of common people
3. Vidhata: for religious purpose

• Ranking of officials → Purohita

- Senani: Army chief
- Gramani: Village head



Religion: they worshipped nature

Indra, Prithvi, Agni, Soma, Vayu

Purandara

Intermediary between Human and God

Destroyer of forts

Lord of plough

• Rudra: God of Animals

• Aditi: Mother of Gods

• Savitri: Gayatri Mantra dedicated to it

• No animals were worshipped



Pottery

• Ochre coloured pottery

Later Vedic Period

- 1000 BC-600 BC

- Other 3 Vedas



Ganga-Yamuna Doab

- Aryans expanded from Punjab to Western Uttar Pradesh

Ganga-Yamuna Doab

- Upper portion: Kuru
- Middle part: Panchal

Hastinapur

Kuru Tribe: 2 clan

- Pandava
- Kaurava

→ Mahabharata (950 BC)

↓
Compiled on: 4th Century

AD (400 AD)

- Towards the later Vedic Period they shifted from Doab area to Eastern UP

- Expansion possible: Iron weapons + horses

↓ → Metal

Krishna Ayas/Shyam Ayas

Agriculture

- Chief means of livelihood
- King also did manual labour in field
- Virhi: Rice
- Wooden ploughshare (Rural)

Political Organization

- Sabha: women no longer allowed to sit in it
- Samiti

→ Dominated by Brahmins

→ Centralised

• Bali: Voluntary offering to King

Society

Varna system:

- Brahmins
- Kshatriya → Trade
- Vaishya
- Sudra → Servant

Dominated

- Conditions of women deteriorated
- Gotra (clan) system emerged

- Ashram
- Brahmacharya
- Grihastha
- Vanaprastha
- Sannyasa

- Anuloma Vivaha: boy's higher caste + girl's lower caste
- Pratiloma Vivaha: girl's higher caste + boy's lower caste
- Love marriage: Gandharva Vivah

Gods

- Other Gods started emerging

Pottery

- Later Vedic Age
- Grey coloured pottery/painted grey ware

One liners (MCQs)

- The language of Aryans: Sanskrit
- Dharmasutras contain: norms for rulers
- As per Rig Veda or Early Vedic Period (1500-1000 BC), the river Goddess was: Sindhu
- Hymn in the form of dialogue in Rig Veda, between Sage Vishwamitra and two rivers that were worshipped as Goddesses were: Beas and Sutlej
- 30 Rig Veda manuscripts from 1800-1500 BC included in UNESCO's Memory of the World Register: 2007
- A person's Vedic approach and his relationship with society are determined by four goals in life: Artha, Moksha, Dharma, Kama
- According to "the Ramayana", Ratnakar was other name of: Valmiki
- At one stage in the Vedic age, the King was called "gopati" which meant: Lord of cattle
- Term that denotes "rituals": Kalpa
- Sage Vyasa compiled Puranas and the Mahabharata
- Book written by Aryabhata: Aryabhatiyam

JAINISM AND BUDDHISM



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Causes of Origin:

- Brahminical domination: Brahmin domination, Ritual sacrifices
- Agricultural economy: Trade impacted due to ritualistic sacrifices
- Use of punch marked coins: coins started Trade Vaishyas
- Jainism and Buddhism did not attach any importance to existing Varna system. people equally treated

Believed: Varnas on basis of occupation not by birth

- Belief in Non-violence: both religion believed in Ahimsa

* Mahavir and Buddha were: Kshatriya



- Great Teachers: Tirthankar → Total: 24

Birth Place, Represented by

- 1st: Rishabh Dev : Ayodhya; Bull
- 23rd: Parshavnath : Varanasi; Serpent
- 24th: Vardhaman Mahavir (main founder) : Lion

In Vedas only two Tirthankars mentioned.

- 1st: Rishabha
- 22nd: Aristanemi

Vardhaman Mahavir

• Birth: 540 BC (approx.), Kundagram (Vaishali; Bihar)

• Death: 468 BC; Pavapuri (Biharsharif; Bihar)

72 yrs

Moksh

• Father: Siddhartha (Clan: Janathrika → Kshatriya)

• Mother: Trishala

• Wife: Yashoda

• Daughter: Anojja Priyadarshana → Jamali (husband)

↓
1st disciple of Mahavir

• Left home at: 30 yrs → Makkhal: Gosali (Ajivika Sect)

• Enlightenment: 42 yrs; under a Sal tree at Jambhikagrama

↳ Kaivalya

• River: Rijupalika

• 1st sermon: Pava



• Basadis (meaning): Jain Monasteries

• Kevalin; Perfectly learned

↓

Jitendriya

Jain Philosophy

Moksha → 3 Principles

- K: Right knowledge (Samyaka Jnana)
- F: Right faith (Samyaka Darshana)
- C: Right conduct (Samyaka Charitra)

5 Principles of Living (Vows) → Anuvratas

- Ahimsa: non-violence

Satya: only speak the truth

Asteya: do not steal

Brahma-charya: sexually monogamous

Aparigraha: detach from material things, people and places

Divisions among Jains



When they returned, everyone was wearing white cloth

Leader: Sthulabhadra → Leaded → Shwetaambara

Jain Literature: in Prakrit language

Presided by Sthulabhadra

1st Jain Council

- 298 BC
- 12 Anga combined
- Patronised by: Bindusara (son of Chandragupta)

2nd Jain Council

- Vallabhi, Gujarat
- 512 AD

Architecture

- Rock Cut Cave Temples Odisha
- Hathigumpha Caves, Odisha; Kharavela
- Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves, Odisha



- Dilwara Jain Temple: Rajasthan (Mt. Abu)

> Built by: Vastupala Brothers

Dilwara Jain Temple



- Statue of Gomateshwara/Bahubali: Karnataka, Shravanabelagola

↓
1st Tirthankar's son

> Mahamatsyabhishek festival is celebrated here

Statue of Gomteshwara/Bahubali



Patrons

- Chandragupta Maurya and son Bindusara
- Bimbisara (Contemporary of Mahavir and Buddha) and son Ajatshatru

BUDDHISM



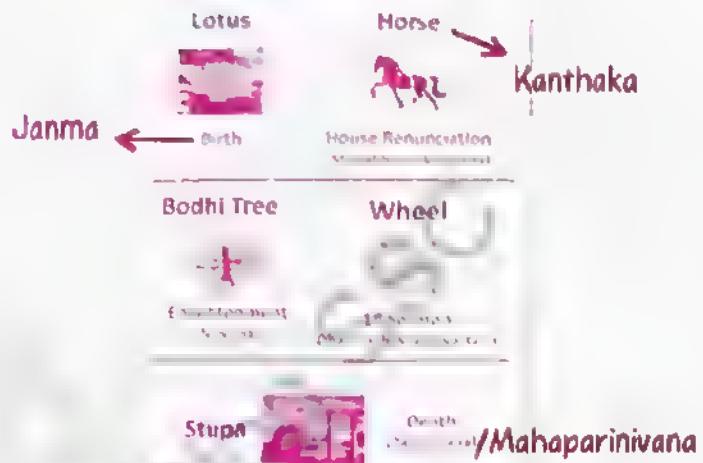
- Gautam Buddha: belonged to Shakya Clan
- Born: 563 BC; Lumbini; Nepal
- Death: 483 BC; Kushinagara
- Childhood name: Siddhartha
- Father: Suddhodhana
- Mother: Mahamaya
- Step Mother: Mahaprajapati Goutami
- Wife: Yashodhara
- Son: Rahul
- Left home at: 29 yrs
- 1st teacher: Alara Kalama
- 2nd teacher: Udraka Ramputra
- Enlightenment: Uruvela (Bodh Gaya); under a Bodhi tree
 - River: Niranjana
- 1st sermon: Sarnath; Varanasi

1st Bhikkuni

Important Events in Budha's Life

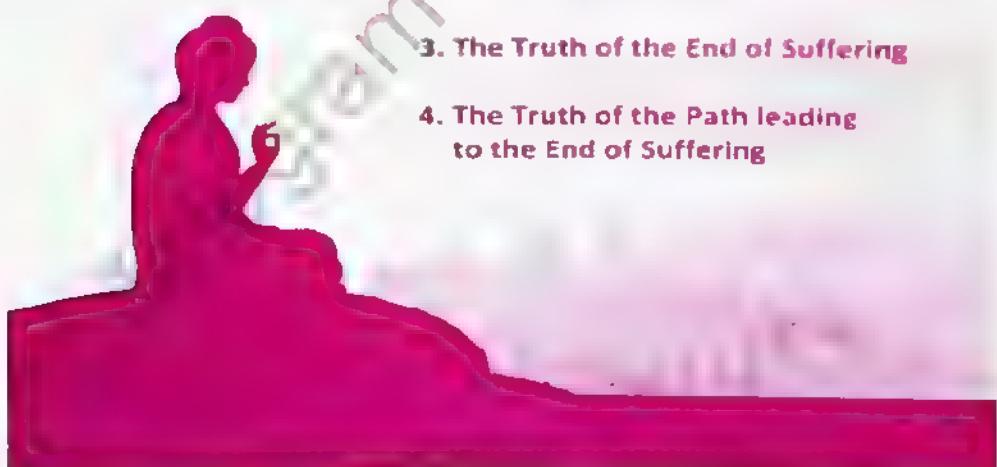
- Chariot: Channa

Important Symbols of Buddha's Life

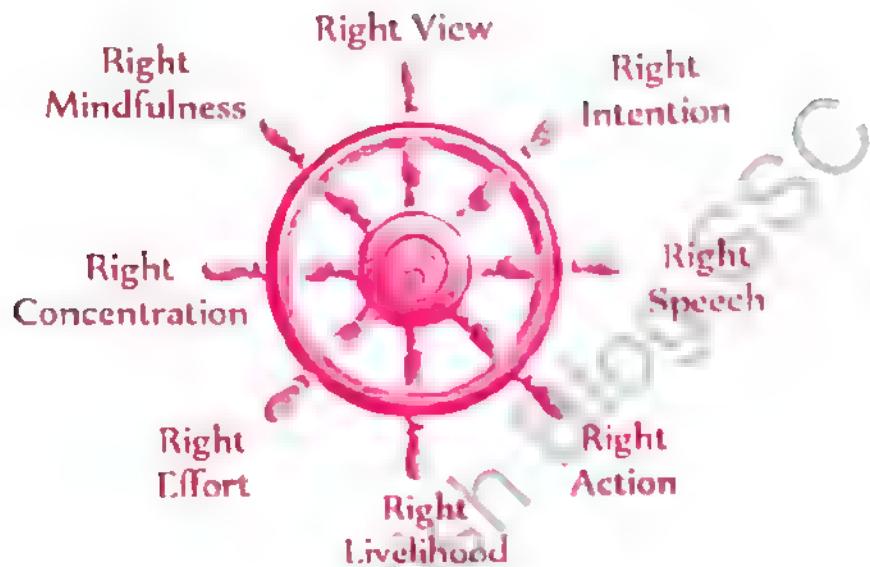


4 Noble Truths

1. The Truth of Suffering
2. The Truth of the Cause of Suffering
3. The Truth of the End of Suffering
4. The Truth of the Path leading to the End of Suffering



8 Fold Path: to end sufferings



Buddhist Council

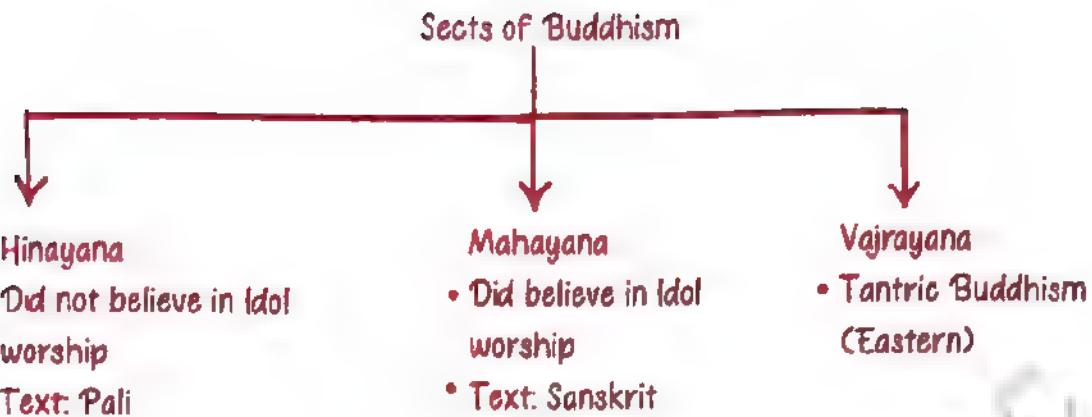
- 1st: Rajgriha (400 BC/483 BC)
- 2nd: Vaishali (383 BC)
- 3rd: Patliputra (250 BC)
- 4th: Kashmir (72 AD)

Patronage

- Ajatshatru
- Kalashoka
- Ashoka
- Kanishka

Presidency

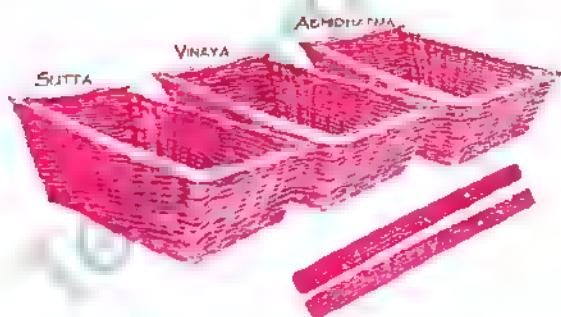
- Mahakashyapa
- Sabakarni
- Moggaliputta Tissa
- Vasumitra



- Bodhisattvas names: Vajrapani, Avlokitesvara, Amitabh
- Buddhist Text: Pali (majorly) and Sanskrit

↓
Tripitaka

BUDHIST TEXT



- Sutta: Buddha's teachings
- Vinaya: Monastic courts and rules
- Abhidharma: Interpretation of Sutta

Pali

- Milindpanho → Dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena

Sanskrit

- Buddhacharitro: by Asvaghosha
- Jataka tales: about previous births of Buddha in both human and animal forms

Terms of Buddhism

- Chaitya: place of worship
- Vihara: place of residence
- Dhamma: Dharma
- Stupa
- Shanti Stupa: Ladakh

Stupas

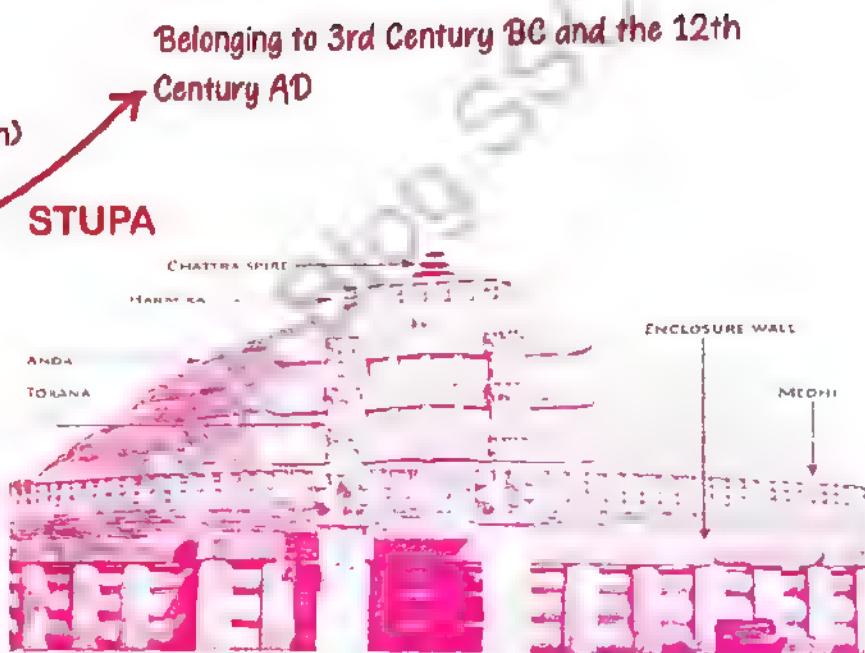
- Largest: Kesariya (Bihar)
- Dhamek: Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)
- Ramabhar: Kushinagara
- Sanchi: Madhya Pradesh

Across the World

- Borobudur: Java; Indonesia

3 ratnas of Buddhism

- Buddha
- Dharma
- Sangha



- Anda: hemispherical dome
- Torana: gateway
- Medhi: pedestrian path
- Vedika: Railings

Buddhist Universities

<u>Universities</u>	<u>Built by</u>
• Nalanda	→ Kumaragupta I
• Vikramshila	→ Dharmapala
• Odantpuri	→ Gopala

8 Holy Places of Buddhism

- Lumbini
- Bodh Gaya
- Sarnath
- Kushinagara
- Rajgir
- Vaishali
- Shravasti
- Sankasira

One Liners (MCQs)

- Chaitya: Prayer hall
- Lion Capital was built in First sermon of Buddha
- Bharhut Stupa located in Madhya Pradesh depicts → Jataka Tales and Stories
- Chethiyagiri Vihara is a Buddhist festival celebrated in Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh to see relics of Sai Puttha and Maha Moggallana (two of earliest disciples of Buddha)
- The rules made for Buddhist Sangha were written down in a book called 'Vinaya Pitaka'
- Lord Buddha gave his first sermon on Four Noble Truth in Bodh Gaya
- Ashoka: Buddha follower
- Son: Mahendra ➤ Sent to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) Hinayana
- Daughter: Sanghamitra ➤ to spread Buddhism
- Ashoka's rock inscription is located in: Jagad; Odisha
- Lomas Rishi Cave constructed by Buddhist monk is in Bihar
- Buddhist Cave temples and Barabar Caves is in Bihar
- Birthplace of the first and fourth Jain Tirthankaras: Ayodhya
- "Jina" in Jain Philosophy means: The Conqueror



Lion Capital, Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath

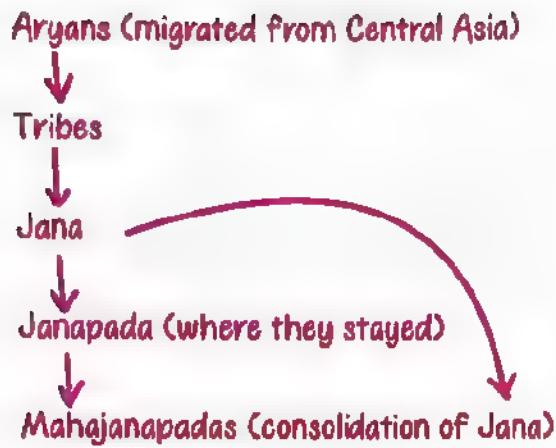


Lomas Rishi Cave

MAHAJANAPADAS AND MAGADHA EMPIRE



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc



Mahajanapadas

Total: 16

→ From where? (Source)

- Texts: "Ashtadhyayi" in Sanskrit by Panini
- Mentions total 40 Janapadas

Buddhist Literature:

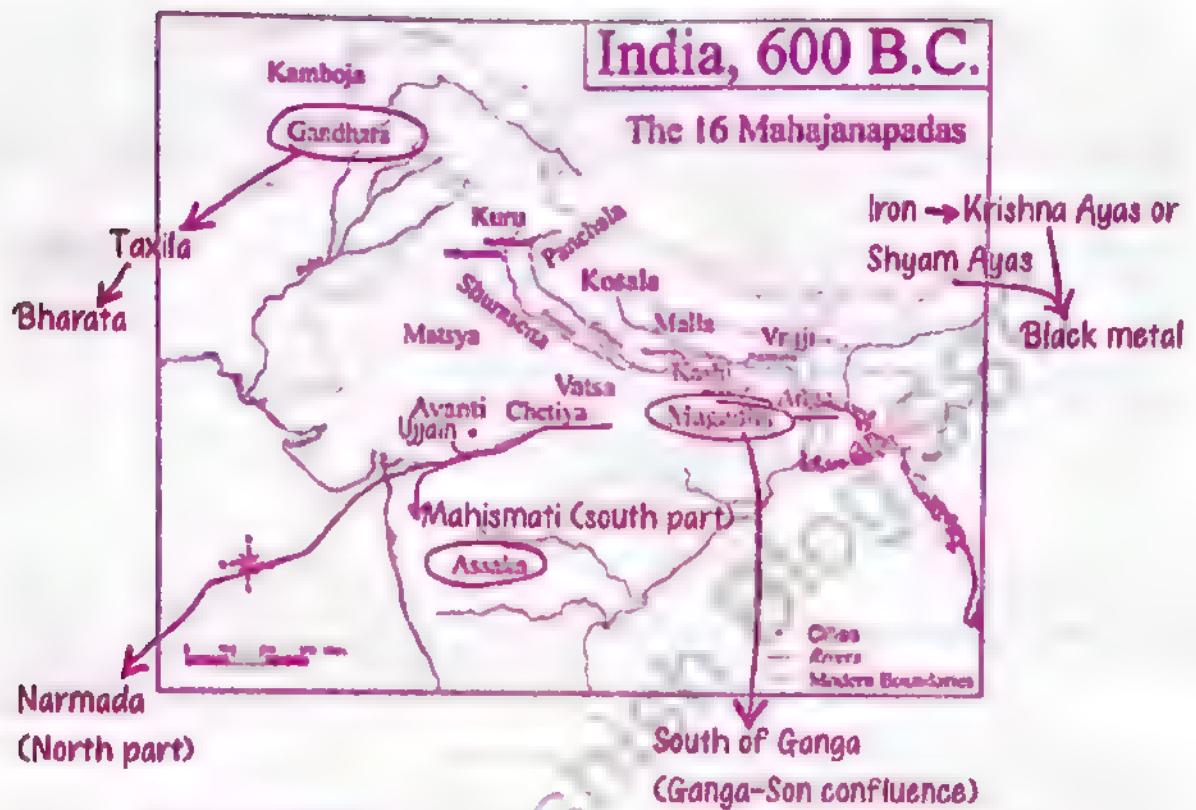
- Anguttara Nikaya (total 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned)
- Digha Nikaya (total 12 Mahajanapadas mentioned)

Jaina Literature:

- Bhagavathi Sutra

→ They were either Monarchical or Republic





S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern Location
1.	Anga	Champa	Munger and Bhagalpur
2.	Magadh	Rajagir/Pataliputra	Gaya and Patna
3.	Kasi	Varanasi → Varuna + Assi (rivers)	Banaras
4.	Vatsa	Kausambi	Allahabad → Gonda, Bharai
5.	Kosala	Sravasti/Ayodhya	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
6.	Surasena	Mathura	Mathura → Bareilly
7.	Panchala	Ahichchatra and Kampilya	Western Uttar Pradesh
8.	Kuru	Indraprastha	Merrut and S.E. Haryana

S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Shipra river	Modern Location
9.	Matsya	Viratnagar		Jaipur
10.	Chedi/Chetiya	Sothivati / Banda		Bundelkhand
11.	Avanti	Ujjain/ Mahismati		Madhya Pradesh & Malwa
12.	Gandhar	Taxila		Rawalpindi
13.	Kamboj	Pooncha		Rajori and Hajira (Kashmir)
14.	Asmaka	Pratisthan / Paithan/Potana		Bank of Godawari
15.	Vajji	Vaishali		Vaishali
16.	Malla	Kusinara		Deoria and U.P.

8 clans

- Vajji → 8 clans → Jnatrika, Videha, Lichchavi

Reasons for the Rise of Magadha

1. Advantageous position
2. It's capital Rajgriha surrounded by 5 hills and Pataliputra situated at the confluence of Ganga and Son
3. Availability of large no. of Elephants
4. Great leaders

Dynasties which Ruled in Magadha

1. Haryanka Dynasty

a. Bimbisara (544 BC-492 BC)

• Anga conquest

• Diplomatically: through marriage → 3 wives

Sister of Prasenjit (son of Kaushal King)

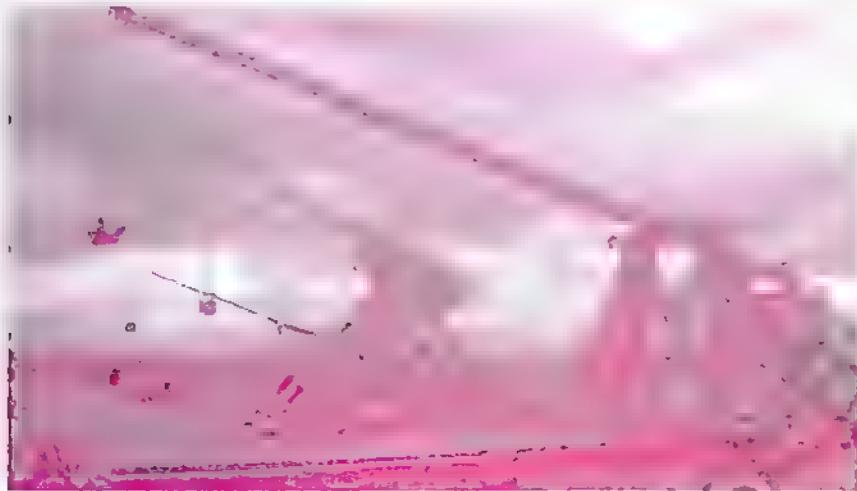
Chellana (Lichchavi)

Madra Clan (Punjab)

• Sent his physician "Jivaka" to Ujjain (when they were suffering from jaundice)

b. Ajatshatru

- Son of Chellana
- Conquered Lichchavi
- Defeated Kosala (married the King's daughter)
- Patronised 1st Buddhist Council
- Killed his father Bimbisara



War Engines/Catapults

- Conquered Vaishali using War engines/Catapults

c. Udayin

Shifted Rajgriha $\xrightarrow{\text{to}}$ Pataliputra

2. Shishunaga

- Defeated Avanti and merged with Magadha
- Kalashoka patronised 2nd Buddhist Council

3. Nanda Dynasty

a. Mahapadmananda

- Title: Ekrat (meaning: Empire builder)

$\xrightarrow{\text{Ruler of Macedonia}}$

b. Dhanananda

- Alexander invaded India during his reign (326 BC)

- "Alexander the Great" defeated many places and was defeated by his own Army
- Battle of Hydapses: between Alexander and Porous

↓
On the banks of Jhelum

↓
Defeated

4. Mauryan Dynasty

a. Chandragupta Maurya

Society

Pottery:

- Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)



- Punched mark silver coins (Form of money)
- Nishka
- Facilitated to trade
- Satamana



- Artisans and Merchants: Guilds/Shrenis (Organizations)

- Crafts was hereditary

- Iron ploughshares → Agriculture surplus (2nd urbanisation after Harappa)

Post

- Village headman: Bhojaka
- Peasants had to pay tax → 1/6th of their produce
- Rich peasants: Gahapatis
- Vaishyas

- **Bali:** Voluntary offerings to the King (was compulsory)
- Toll tax persisted → Collected by officers known as "Shaulkika"/"Shulkadhyaksha"

One Liners (MCQs)

- Last ruler of Nanda dynasty: Dhanananda
- Vikramshila University was founded by a Pala King: Dharmapala

MAURYAN EMPIRE



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Sources

1. Kautilya's: Arthashastra
2. Vishakhadatta's: Mudrarakshasa (written during Gupta Empire)
3. Megasthenes: Indica (in contrast)
4. Buddhist literature: Jataka tales, Dipavamsa/Mahavamsa, Divyadana

Origin of Mauryans

• According to:

- > Puranas: he belongs to Shudras
- > Mudrarakshasa: He belongs to Vrishali/Kulhina
- > Junagarh Rock Inscription: he belongs to Vaishyas

Mauryan Rulers

- Nanda Dynasty last ruler Dhanananda lost to Chandragupta Maurya

With the help of Kautilya (also known as Chanakya/Vishnugupta)

} 322 BC

Chandragupta Maurya

- Founder of Mauryan Dynasty
- Defeated last ruler of Nanda Dynasty: Dhanananda
- Defeated Seleucus Nicator (frontier of Alexander the Great)



Megasthenes was in
court of Seleucus Nicator

- Son: Bindusara

Bindusara

- He is known as Armitrochates by the Greeks
- He patronised Ajivikas
- Son: Ashoka

Ashoka

- Ruled for 12 yrs
- Fought Kalinga War (ended in: 261 BC) → Fought 8 yrs after his coronation
- Adopted Buddhism
- He replaced Berighosha with Dhammadhosh

Ashokan Edicts

- Found in two places:
 1. Rocks
 - a. Major: 14 → First to decipher: James Princep
 - b. Minor: 15

2. Pillars: 7

Major Rock Edicts

- Total: 14
- Language: 3
- Script: 4

• Major language used: Prakrit language

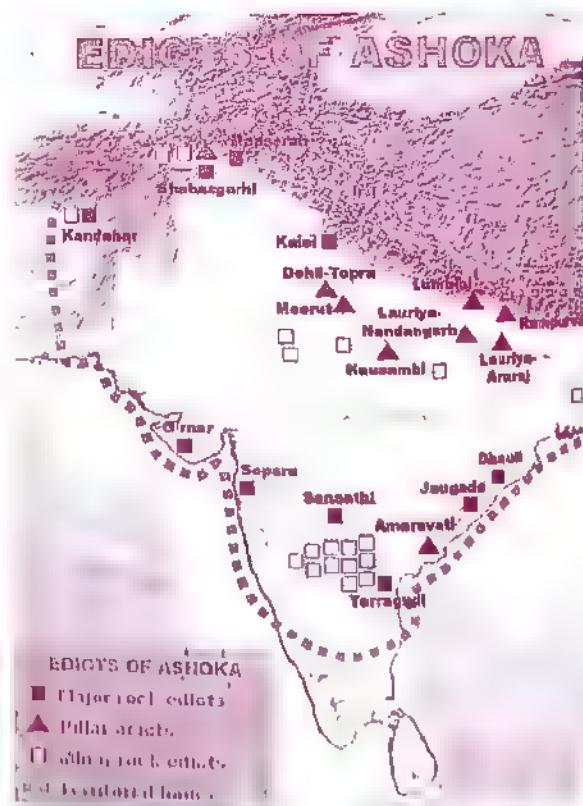
↓
Introduced by Iranians

- Greek Language: Greek script
- Aramaic Language: Aramaic script
- In inscriptions he is mentioned as: Devanamini
- Piyadashi

5 Devon ka Priya (beloved of Gods)



Writings on Rock



Major rock edict's	Inscription
I	A
II	B
III	C
IV	D
V	E
VI	F
VII	G
VIII	H
IX	I
X	J
XI	K
XII	L
XIII	M
XIV	N
XV	O
XVI	P
XVII	Q
XVIII	R
XIX	S
XX	T
XXI	U
XXII	V
XXIII	W
XXIV	X
XXV	Y
XXVI	Z

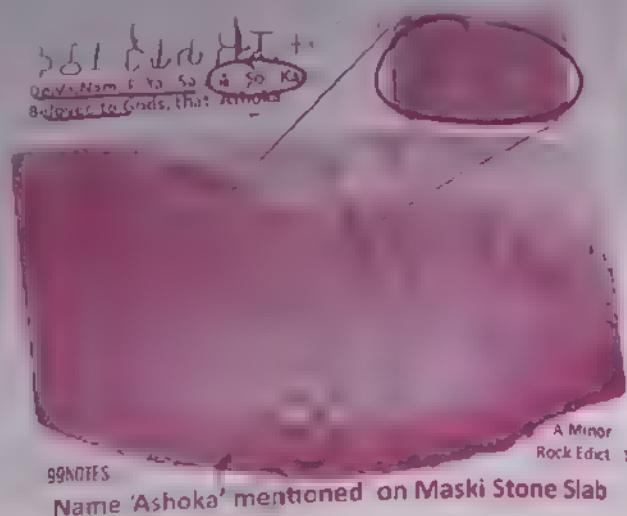
Kalinga War

→ Was ancient name of coastal in Orissa

Minor Rock Edicts

• Four

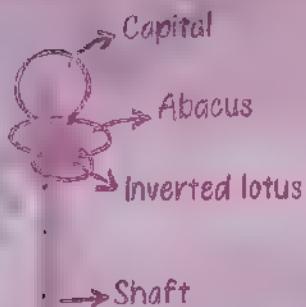
- > Maski → Karnataka
- > Gujjar → Madhya Pradesh
- > Brahmagiri } → Karnataka
- > Nittur



1st to decipher Ashoka's Edicts James Prinsep in 1837

Pillar Edicts

- Total: 7



- Delhi-Topra Pillar Edict, only with 7th edict
- Use of only one language and only one script
 - ↓
 - Prakrit
- Use of only one language and only one script
 - ↓
 - Brahmi

- Lauriya: Aaraj → Bihar
- Lauriya: Nandagarh



From Rampura

- Only bull found

- Shows Dhammaparivartan of Ashoka
- He made this to commemorate the 1st Sermon of Buddha



4 lions

→ Elephant
Horse
Oxen
Lion

Wheel

Sarnath

- Declared National Emblem on 24 Jan 1950

Barabar Hill Caves

- Bihar
- Ashoka built this cave for Buddhist

- Lomas Rishi Caves Bihar

- Nagarjuni Caves: Bihar

↳ Built by Dashrath Maurya
(grandson of Ashoka)

- Last ruler of Maurya Dynasty: Brihadratha
 - ↳ Defeated by Pushyamitra Sunga

Maurya Administration

- Saptanga Theory by Kautilya: 7 elements to rule an administration

1. King: Raja
2. Secretary: Amartya
3. Territory: Janpada
4. Fort Durga
5. Treasure: Kosha
6. Army: Sena
7. Friend: Mitra

Officers

1. Sannidhata: Chief treasury officer
2. Samharata: collector general of revenue

Two types of court

1. Civil: Dharmasthiya Nyayalaya → Vyavaharika
2. Kantakashodhan Nyayalaya → Pradeshta

- Gopa: Responsible for account
- Akshapatalik: Accountant general
- Nagarka: responsible for city administration
- Sitadhyaksha: accounted for Agriculture
- Samshtadhyaksha: responsible for market
- Navadhyaksha: accounted for ships
- Shulkadhyaksha accounted for Toll Tax
- Dhamma Mahamattas. New post created by Ashoka

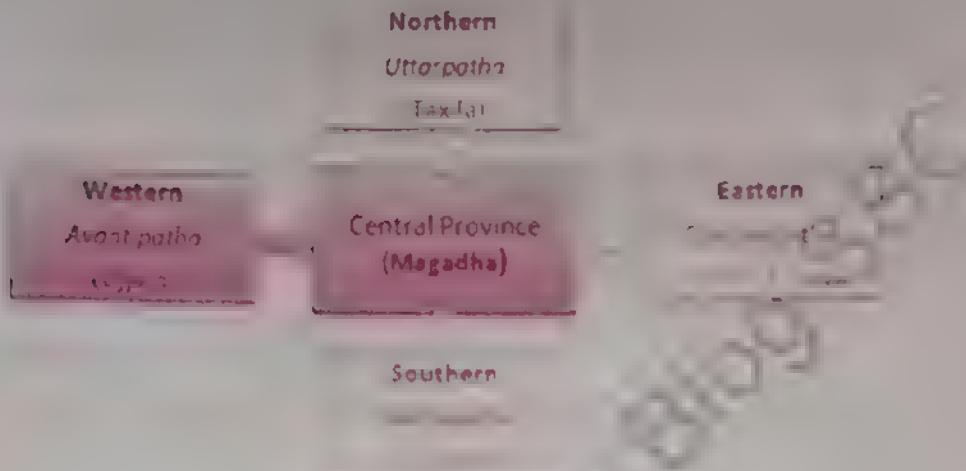
To check if people are following concepts of Dhamma

According to Megasthenes (as mentioned in Indica)

- Municipal admin. 6 committees/5 members each

- Army of 6 committees/5 members each

Provincial Administration



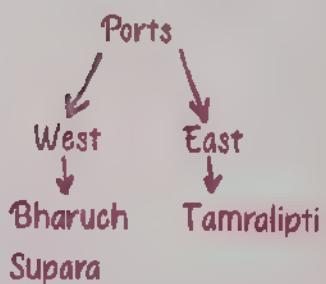
- Society: 4 varnas
- According to Indica
- > Society divided into: 7 varnas
- > Naslavany

According to Arthashastra

- > Women occupied a high position
- > Part of Army

Economy

- Ashoka had lowered the tax values
- People didn't had to Bali (voluntary offering)



One Liners (MCQs)

- Name used for the Indian subcontinent by ancient travellers like Megasthenes, Fa Hein, Huey Tsang, Al Beruni, Ibn Batuta, etc for active contribution of Indian traders: Suvarna Bhoomi
- Dynasty that ruled from 320 AD-550 AD: Gupta Dynasty
- Name of Ashoka's daughter who carried out his duties of Buddhist missionary Sanghamitra → In Ceylon
- "Kantakasodhana", type of court was present in Mauryan Empire
- Ashokan inscriptions in 1877 was published by Alexander Cunningham (Father of the Archaeology)
- First empire to use elephants in war on large scale Maurya
- 'Atavika Rajya' referred to Forest Kingdom
- Types of sacrifices performed in ancient India to establish a position Vajapeya, Rajasuya, Ashwamedha
- Ceylonese chronicle that acted as an important literary source of the Mauryan Empire

POST MAURYAN DYNASTIES



- Last ruler of Mauryan Dynasty Brihadratha killed by Pushyamitra Sunga

Sunga Dynasty (185 BC-73 BC)

- Founder Pushyamitra Sunga
- Capital Vidisha (presently in Madhya Pradesh)
- Followed Hinduism
- Patronised Buddhism → Bharhut Stupa built during his reign
- Son Agnimitra → Malvikagnimitra by Kalidasa (tells story of love of Agnimitra and Malvika)
 - ↓
 - Kalidasa's Play

- Patanjali book → Mahabhasya

→ Performed two Ashwamegha Yagnas for Pushyamitra

- Last ruler Devbhuti

↓

Killed by Commander: Vasudev → Kanva Dynasty (73 BC-28 BC)

→ Capital: Pataliputra

Satavahana Dynasty (60 BC-225 AD)

- Present day Maharashtra region
- Capital Paithan/Pratisthan (Maharashtra)
- Founder Simuka Satavahana
- Greatest ruler Gautamiputra Satkarni (defeated Ksatrip Nahapana → one of the rulers from Saka)
 - Both Patriarchal and Matrilineal society
- This dynasty embraced Brahmanism
- Started the practice of donating the land to Brahmins and Buddhist Monks
- They started Lead Coins
- Many Chaitya, Viharas were cut out from rocks, eg. In Nasik, Kanheri, Karle (Maharashtra)

- Last ruler of Mauryan Dynasty: Brihadratha killed by Pushyamitra Sunga

Sunga Dynasty (185 BC-73 BC)

- Founder: Pushyamitra Sunga
- Capital Vidisha (presently in Madhya Pradesh)
- Followed Hinduism
- Patronised Buddhism → Bharhut Stupa built during his reign
- Son: Agnimitra → Malvikagnimitra by Kalidasa (tells story of love of Agnimitra and Malvika)
 - ↓
 - Kalidasa's Play
- Patanjali: book → Mahabhasya
 - Performed two Ashwamegha Yagna for Pushyamitra
- Last ruler Devbhuti
 - ↓
 - Killed by Commander Vasudeva → Kanya Dynasty (73 BC-28 BC)
 - Capital Pataliputra

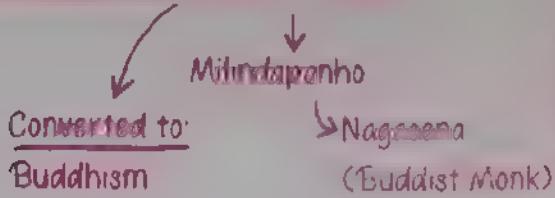
Satavahana Dynasty (60 BC-225 AD)

- Present day: Maharashtra region
- Capital: Paithan/Pratisthan (Maharashtra)
- Founder: Simuka Satavahana
- Greatest ruler: Gautamiputra Satkarni (defeated Ksatriya Nahapana → one of the rulers from Saka)
 - Both Patriarchal and Matrilineal society
- This dynasty embraced Brahmanism
- Started the practice of donating the land to Brahmins and Buddhist Monks
- They started Lead Coins
- Many Chaitya, Viharas were cut out from rocks, eg. in Nasik, Kanheri, Karle (Maharashtra)

- Ajanta and Ellora caves were first built during their reign
- Stupas built: Amravati and Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh)
- Language: Prakrit

Invasions from Central India

- 1st to cross Hindu Kush mountain: Greeks
- Most famous ruler: Maurya/Mitinda



Greek rulers:

- They were the 1st to introduce Gold coins
- Coins attributed to King (coins had picture of the King)
- Introduced Hellenistic art in North Western region
 - Seen in Gandhara Art

Sakas → Ruled North West and North India

- Also known as Scythians
- 5 branches: one branch settled over Western part of India that ruled until 4th Century AD (400 AD)

Vikramaditya Parmar

→ Not followed by Govt. of India

- In 57 BC defeated Sakas → Started Vikram Samvat (Hindu Calendar)
- Vikramaditya becomes coveted title
- Ruler of Ujjain

Kshatrapa Dynasty

Rudradaman I (most famous Saka ruler)

• About him: in Junagadh Rock Inscriptions (also known as Girnar inscriptions) → Gujarat

• Repaired Sudarshan Lake

↳ Constructed by: Pushyagupta Vaishya (present during Chandragupta Maurya)

• Parthians after Sakas

Kushans (1st Century AD-3rd Century AD)

• Also known as Yuezhis/Tocharians

• Capital: Peshawar (first) and later Mathura

• They called themselves "Sons of Gods/King of Kings"

• 1st Dynasty: Kadphises

I II
| ||
Kujula Vima

↳ Saka Era started (Saka Calendar followed Govt. of India)

• Most powerful ruler: Kanishka (78 AD-101 AD)

↳ Also known as 2nd Ashoka
↳ Patronised 4th Buddhist Council

• Kanishka patronised Mahayana Buddhism

↳ Started purest form of Gold Coins

• Controlled Silk Route

Impact in Indian Society

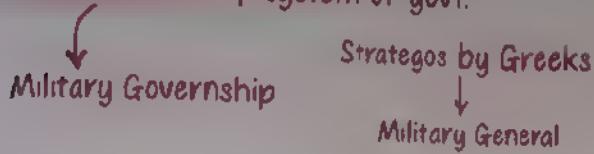
• Completely immersed themselves in indigenous culture

• Pottery: Red Ware

• Horseman technique, introduced Turban wearing, Sherwani wearing

Polity

- Introduced Satrap system of govt.



Culture

- They worshipped Shiva and Lord Buddha

Literature

- Buddhacharitra: Ashvaghosha
- Mahavatsu and Divyavadana
- Kamasutra: Vatsayana

Science

→ Father of Medicine

- Medicine: Charaksamhita → By Charak
- Book that mentions about different medicines
- Sushruta. Father of Surgery

One Liners (MCQs)

- King who gave up his traditional professions and took arms, successfully established a kingdom in Karnataka: Kadamba Mauryasharman
- Kushana Dynasty rulers: Vasishka, Vasudeva, Huvishka

SANGAM AGE



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

History of South India

- No Bronze Age in South India but Megalithic Age

- Time period: 2500 BC



Iron Age in South India



→ Found around graves

- Pottery: Black and Red ware

- Community: Pastoral community

→ South India history starts with Chera, Pandya, and Chola dynasty



Sangam

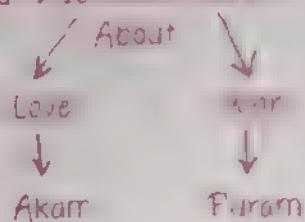
- Meaning: Assemblies
- Total 3 sangams: Patronised by Pandya
- Assemblies held at Tamil region → Muchchangam

- 1st Madurai → Agastasya (literature not found)
- 2nd: Kapadapuram → Tolkappiyar
- 3rd. Madurai → Nakkirar

↓
Literature Tolkappiyam (earliest grammatical Tamil Text)

Sangam Literature in two forms

1. Narrative (story) collectively called Melkannakku → 18 major works
2. Didactic (poetic) collectively called Kilkannakku → 18 minor works



Other forms:

1. Silapathikaram written by Ilango Adigal
story of Kovalan + Kannag (wife) + Madhavi (dasi)

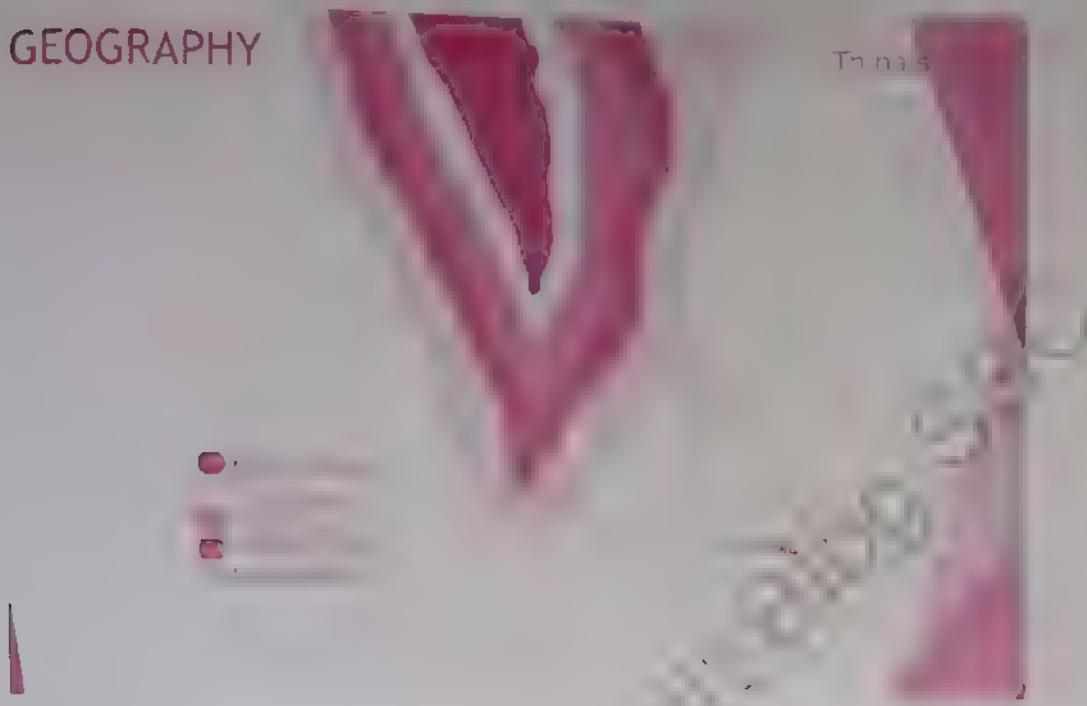
About their love story → Goddess of Purity and Chastity
(in Kerala)

2. Manimegalai: book about daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi.

↓
Writer: Chithala Chathanar

Geography

GEOGRAPHY



- Thinai (known as Area) → Each thinai had a chief called. Muvendar
Divided into 5 parts
- Kurinc: thinai. did hunting and gathering
- Palai thinai: cattle lifters and plundering
- Mullai thinai: did animal husbandry
- Marutam thinai: did agriculture
- Neytal thinai: fishing and salt collection

Divided into
Chera, Cholaya, and
Pandyas

- Bindusara means 'Conqueror of land b/w 2 seas'
- Ashokan inscription: also depicts about Chera, Chola → Most powerful of all
↳ Keralaputras



Cheras

- Ruling in: Kerala + Tamil Nadu → Augustus Temple → Built by Romans
- Capital: Vanji / Nanchi → Connection with Romans
- Port cities: Muziris / Muchiris and Tondi (mainly for trading)
- Emblem: Bow and Arrow
- Greatest Chera: Senguttuvan (also known as Red Chera) • Worshiped Kannagi (Goddess of chastity)

Cholas

- Called as Cholamandalam (coromandels)
- Northeast to Pandyas
- Between Pennar and Vellar river
- Capital: Uraiyar and Puhar (alternate capital)
 - ↓
 - Also known as: Kaveripattinam (Built by King Karikala)
 - ↓
 - Port city

- Traded in cotton cloth
- Maintained an efficient Navy
- Earliest ruler: Elara
- Greatest ruler: Karaikal → Fought Battle of Venni
- Emblem: Tiger

Pandyas

- Ruled in Tamil Nadu
- Capital: Madurai (on the banks of Vaigai river)
- Emblem: Fish
- First mentioned in Megasthenes book
 - ↓
 - Mentioned as: people famous for trading Pearls
- Traded with Roman Empire
- Port: Korkai

Society

Divided into:

- Ruling class: Arasar
- Rich class: Vellalar
- Lower class: Kadaiiyar (Landless labour, slaves)

GUPTAS, CHALUKYAS



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Guptas (310 AD-540 AD)

- Founder: Gupta → Gnatotkach (son)
 ↳ Sri Gupta

Chandragupta-I (319-334 AD)

- Title: Mahrajadhiraja
- Married to Kumaradevi (Lichhavi Princess)
- Started Gupta Era in 320 AD/319 AD
- Gold coins: Dinars
- Most no of gold coins → Guptas

Samudragupta (335-380 AD)

- Greatest and most powerful king of the dynasty
- Record of his reign → Prashasti (Prashasti Prashasti Inscription)
 ↓
 Never defeated
- Napoleon of India → Samudragupta
- Titles: Kaviraja, Param Bhaavat, Sarva-Raj-ochchheda (Uprooter of all King)
 ↓
 King of poets
- He has been shown on coins
- He performed Aswamedha Yagna

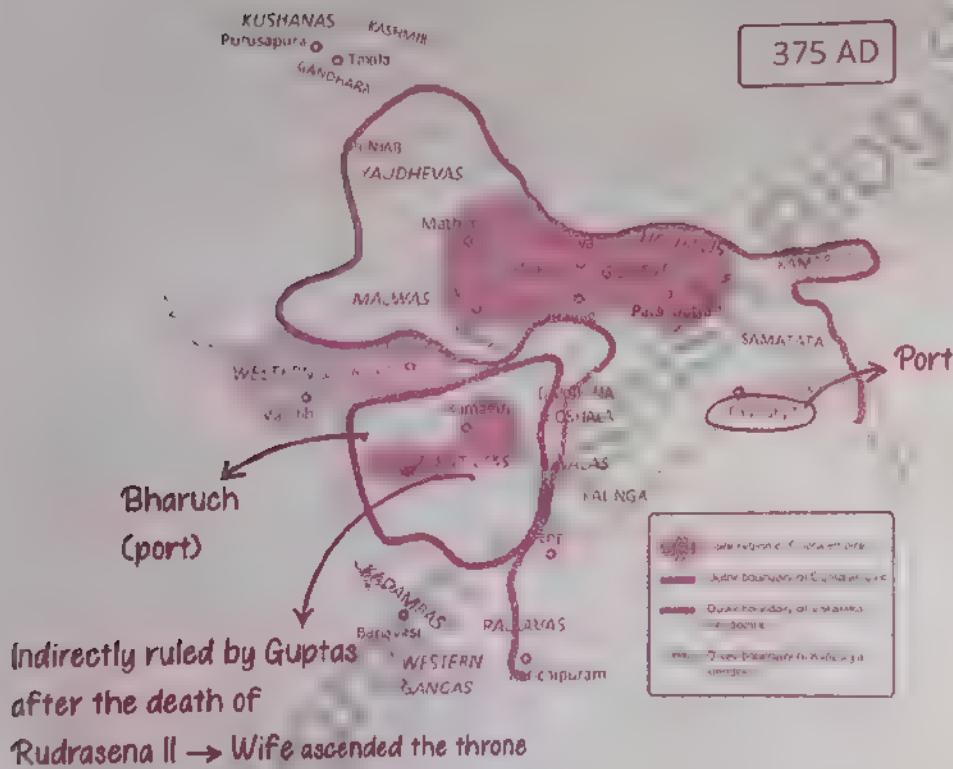


1st to introduce

Chandragupta II (380-414 AD)

→ Copper coins

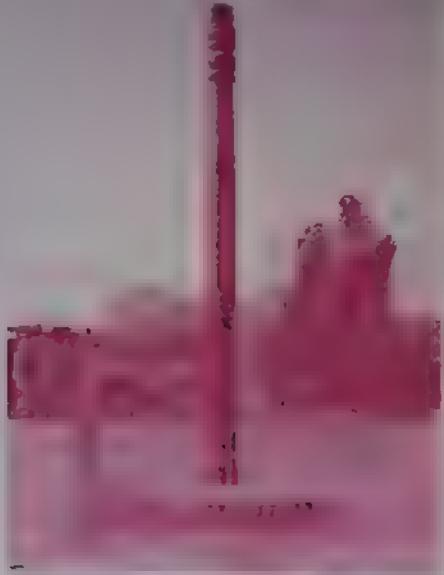
- Achieved power by assassinating his brother (Ramagupta) and Saka invader
- Married brother's wife: Dhruvadevi
- During his reign → Watermark, formed matrimonial alliance (married his daughter → Prabhavati Gupta with Vakataka Prince Rudrasena II)



- 1st Gupta to issue Silver coins, after the victory over Sakas
- Mehrauli. Iron Pillar Inscription

Navratnas:

- Amarsimha
- Dhanvantri
- Harisena
- Kalidas
↳ Shakespeare of India
- Sanku
- Varahamihira
- Varanishi
- Vetalbhatta
- Kshapanaka



- Fa-Hein: 1st Chinese traveller visited during his reign
- Title: Vikramaditya
- Journey from Bengal to China (back to China)

Books of Kalidasa

- Abhigyan Shakuntalam
- Malvikagnimitra
- Raghuvamsa
- Meghaduta
- Kumar Sambhavam
- Ritusamhara

Mehrauli Pillar

Book by Sudraka

- Mrichchhakatika (also known as. The little clay art)
 - ↳ Love story Charudatta and Vasantagena

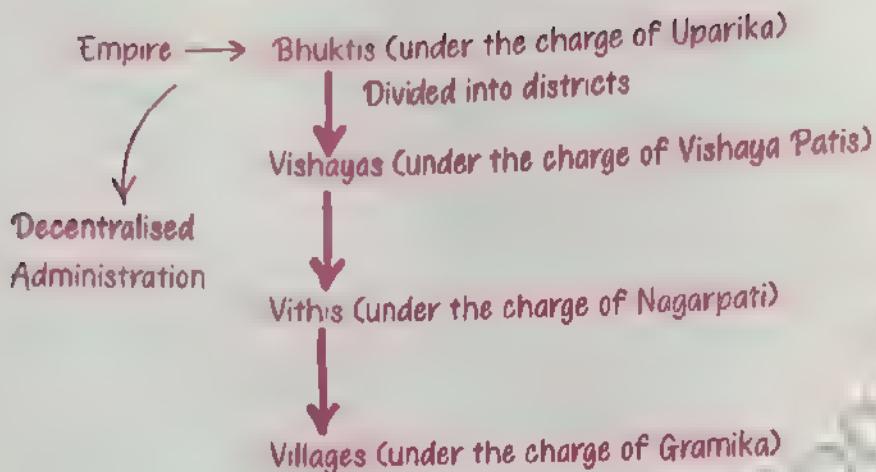
Kumaragupta I (415-455 AD)

- Son of Chandragupta II
- Attacks by Hunas (tribe from Central Asia)
- Founded Nalanda University

Skandagupta I (455-461 AD)

- Successfully resisted 'Huns'
- Title: Vikramaditya (source. Bhitari Pillar Inscription)

Administration



Important Officers

- Kumaramatyas: Provincial Officer
- Mahadanda Nayaka: Officer responsible for punishment (Mr. of Justice)
- Sandhivigrahika: The officer of War and Justice

Economy

- Issued large no. of gold coins.

- Senabhakti: The army was to be fed by people whenever it passed through a countryside (village)

Taxes:

- Bhaga: 1/6th of the produce to be paid by cultivators
- Bhoga periodic supplies of fruit, flowers to the King
- Bali: oppressive
- Uparikara: Extra tax

- Vishti: form of forced labour

Culture

- Idol of Varah the great boar
- Built by Chandragupta II
- Avatar of Vishnu
- In Udaygiri, Vidisha, MP

Protecting Goddess Earth



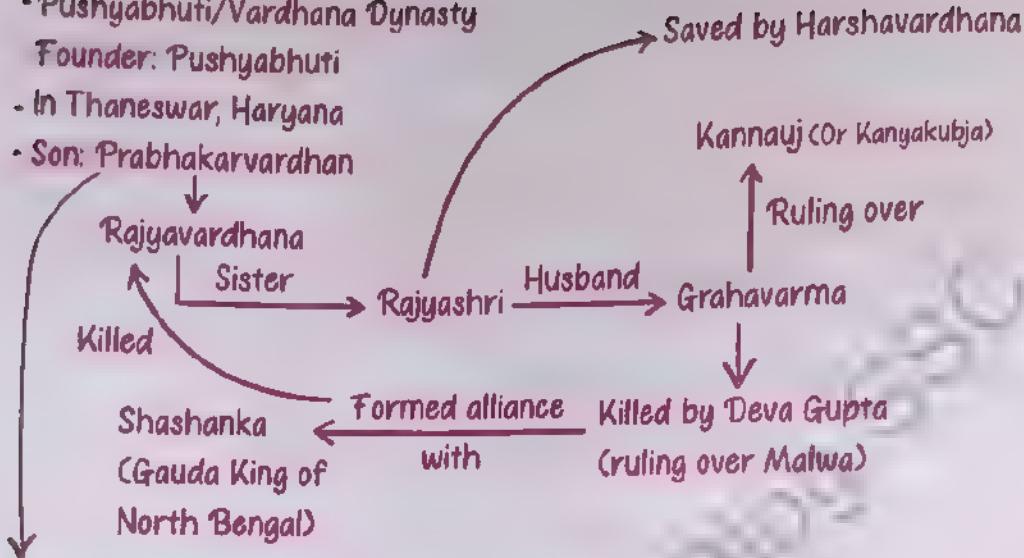
Dasavatara Temple, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh



Bhitargaon Temple, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
• Dedicated to Lord Krishna
• Also known as Brick Temple (one of the oldest)

Post Gupta Era

- Pushyabhuti/Vardhana Dynasty
- Founder: Pushyabhuti
- In Thaneswar, Haryana
- Son: Prabhakarvardhan



Son: Rajyavardhana (eldest), Harshavardhana (youngest)

Harshavardhana (606-647 AD)

- Capital: Kannauj
- Defeated: Dhruvasena II (Vallabhi ruler, Gujarat)
- Traveller visited by: Hiuen-Tsang (Xuang-Zang) → 1400 yrs
- Assemblies organised:
 1. Kannauj: to honour Hiuen-Tsang
 2. Prayag: organised every 5 yrs (confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati)
 - Kumbh origin

- Was a Shaivite
- Patronised Buddhist religion
- Author of 3 books:
 - > Ratnavali
 - > Nagananda
 - > Priyadarshika

> Biography: Harshacharitra → By his court poet: Banabhatta

• He was defeated by Pulakesin II (Chalukyan King)

Land of North India

• "Sakalottarapathanatha": title given to Harshavardhana in Chalukyan inscription

Wrote: Kadambari

Title: Dakshinapatheswara

On the banks of Narmada river

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Chalukyas

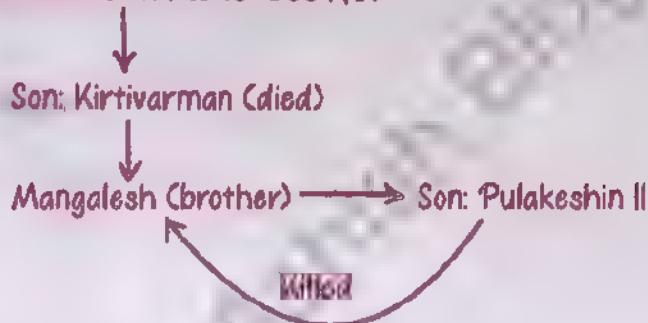
3 distinct dynasties:

- Badami Chalukya
- Western Chalukya
- Eastern Chalukya

Badami Chalukya

- 1st ruler: Jayasimha (founder)
- Capital: Vatapi

- Most powerful ruler: Pulakeshin I (543-566 AD)



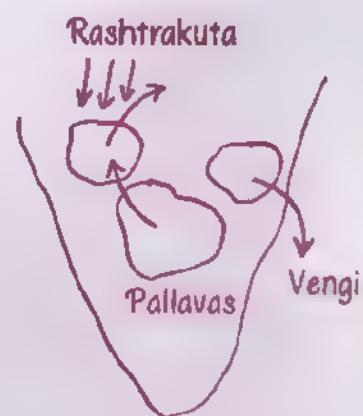
Pulakeshin II (610-642 AD)

- Greatest of his dynasty
- Defeated Harshavardhana
- Defeated Mahendravarman I (Pallava ruler)

Visited by: Hiuen-Tsang

Son

Was defeated by Narasimhavarman I
Title taken: Vatapikonda (conqueror of Vatapi)



- Vikramaditya I → Kirtivarman II (great grandson) → Defeated by Rashtrakuta

• Aihole Pillar Inscription: description about Pulakeshin II

↓
Composed by: Ravikriti (court poet)

Chalukyan Architecture

• Style: Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida style)

- North Indian style: Nagara
- South Indian style: Dravida



Ravana phadi caves, Aihole



Lad Khan temple, Aihole

Durga temple

- Made on an Apsidal plane
- Huchimalligudi Temple: Aihole temple



Pattadakal temple

- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Total, 10 temples seen

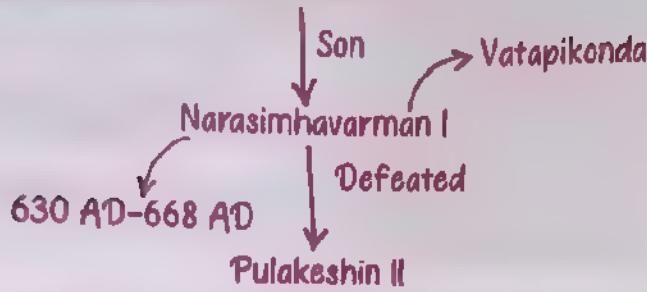
4 6

(Nagara style) (Dravida style)

- Virupaksha temple (Dravida style)
- Sangameshwar Temple: (Dravida style)

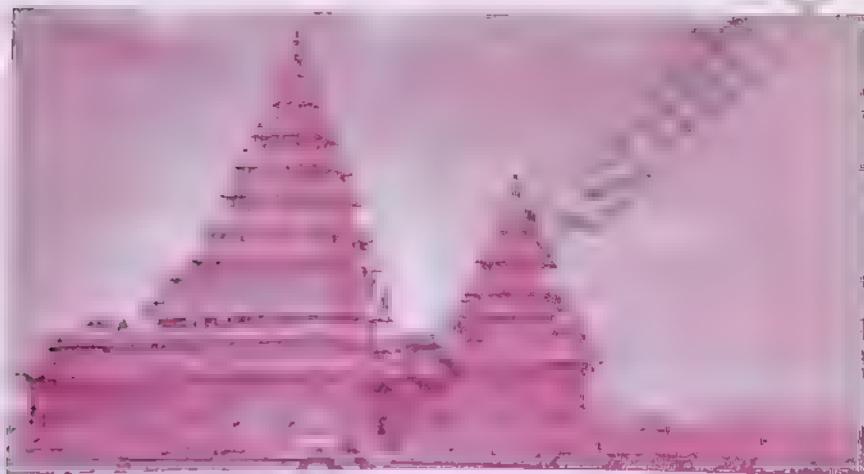
Pallavas

- Founder: Simha Vishnu
- Greatest ruler: Mahendravarman I



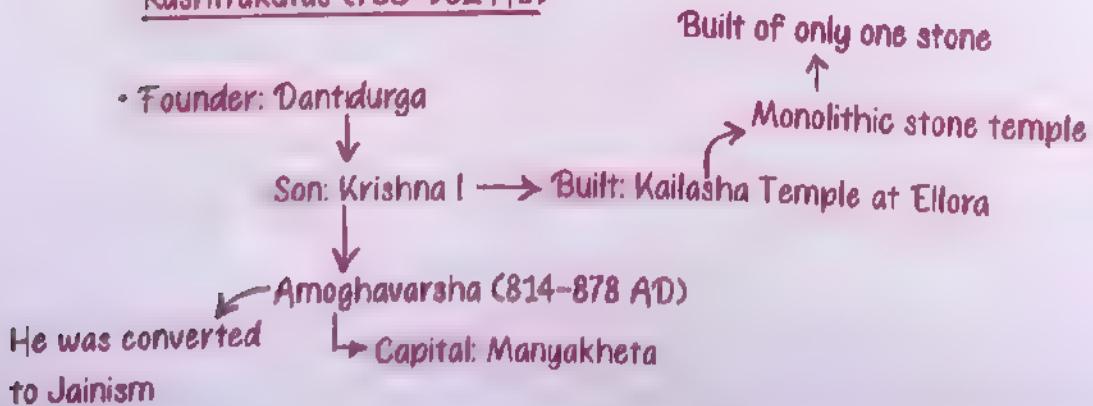
- Capital: Kanchipuram

Architecture



Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram

Rashtrakutas (753-982 AD)



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

- Temples from Hindu, Jainism and Buddhism
- Ajanta and Ellora (Aurangabad, Maharashtra)
 - ↓
 - Satvahanna
 - ↓
 - Rashtrakuta

One liners (MCQs)

- Offices held by Harisena: composed Prayag Prasasti Pillar
- Nalanda University → Bihar (Xuang Zang and other pilgrims spent time studying there)

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE AND CHOLA EMPIRE



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

700-1200 AD

1200-1500 AD

1500-1857 AD

Early Medieval

- ✓ Gurjara Pratiharas
- ✓ Rajputs
- ✓ Palas
- ✓ Rashtrakutes
- ✓ Cholas

Medieval

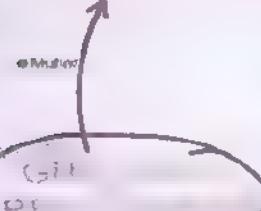
- ✓ Sultans
- ✓ Vijayanagar Empire
- ✓ Bahamani Sultanate

Mughals

- ✓ Mughals
- ✓ Marathas
- ✓ Deccani Sultanate
- ✓ European Traders

• Founder: Nagabhata I

• Satavahanas started land donations to Brahmins



Chamhana/Chauhan

→ Rashtrakuta

790 AD

• 8th Century AD

• 700-800 AD

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE

Also known as Kannauj Triangle Wars took place between Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas during 8th and 9th centuries

Pala

Founder: Gopala → Founder of Odantapur

Son: Dharmapala → Founder of Vikramshila University

↓
Defeated Indrayudh

Timeline: 850-1280 AD



Founder: Vijayalaya

- Feudatory to Pallavas
- Captured Tanjore/Thanjavur from Muttaraiyar
- Built a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudeni

Rulers:

Rajaraja I (985-1014 AD)

- Contemporary to Mahmud of Ghazni
- Defeated Cheras at Trivandrum
- Defeated Pandavas and conquered Madurai
- Invaded Sri Lanka

Son

Rajendra I (1012-1044 AD) → Napoleon of South India

- Completely over ran Cheras and Pandyas
- Completely conquered Sri Lanka
- Crossed Ganga and defeated 2 local Kings of Bengal

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

- Title assumed: Gangaikondachola
- Built a new city Gangaikondacholapuram
- Carried Naval Expedition against Sri Vijaya Empire and Sailendry Dynasty

THE CHOLA NAVY

Western Chalukyan



Uttara Kannada
Karnataka
Tuluva
Kadamba

— Trade Routes
■ Chola Territory
— Chola Influence

Gangaikondacholapuram
Tamil Nadu

Chola
Tamil Nadu

Chola
Tamil Nadu

Shailendra Dynasty
Believed in Buddhism

- Chola fought against Chalukyas of Kalyani
- Chola empire declined during early part of 13th Century
- Place of Cholas was taken by → Pandyas and Hoysalas
- Place of late Chalukyas was taken by → Yadavas and Kakatiyas



- King had all the authority
- He had Council of Ministers to advise him
- Chola Empire divided into:

Mandalams (Province)

↓ Further divided into
Vellore/Nadi

Chola Government

- Cholas are known for local/village government
- 2 Assemblies



- Affairs of village were managed by an executive committee

→ Election held

↑ People with property or land were privileged to take part in elections

→ every member of committee appointed for 3 yrs

* Uttaramerur inscription: Related to Chola Dynasty

Land Donations during Cholas

1. Brahmadeya: land donated to Brahmins
2. Vellanvagi: land donated to non-Brahmins
3. Devadana: land donated to temples
4. Pallichandam: land donated to Jain community

Tax during Chola Empire

- Two types:

Vetti: forced labour

Kadarmai: land revenue

→ All listed in UNESCO Heritage

Great Living Chola Temples

Brihadesvara Temple

At Tanjore

→ Also known as Rajarajeshwara Temple

• Built by: Raja Raja I

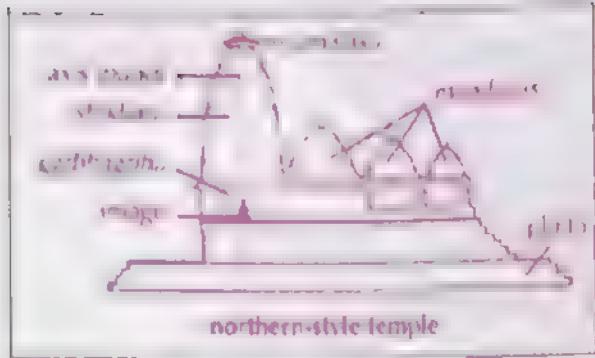
At Gangaikondacholapuram

• Built by: Rajendra I

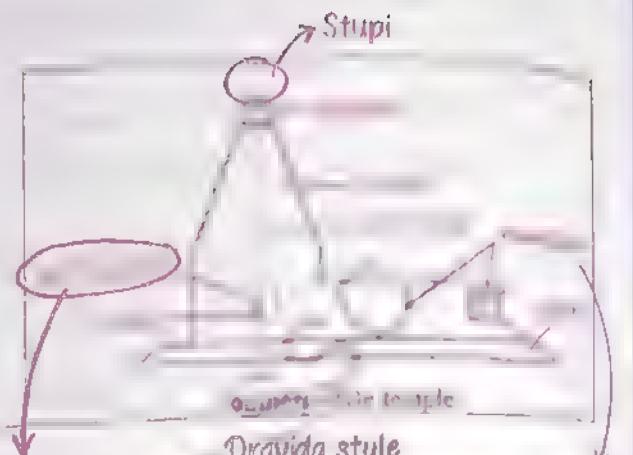
Airavatesvara Temple

Built by: Raja Raja II

Temple Architecture



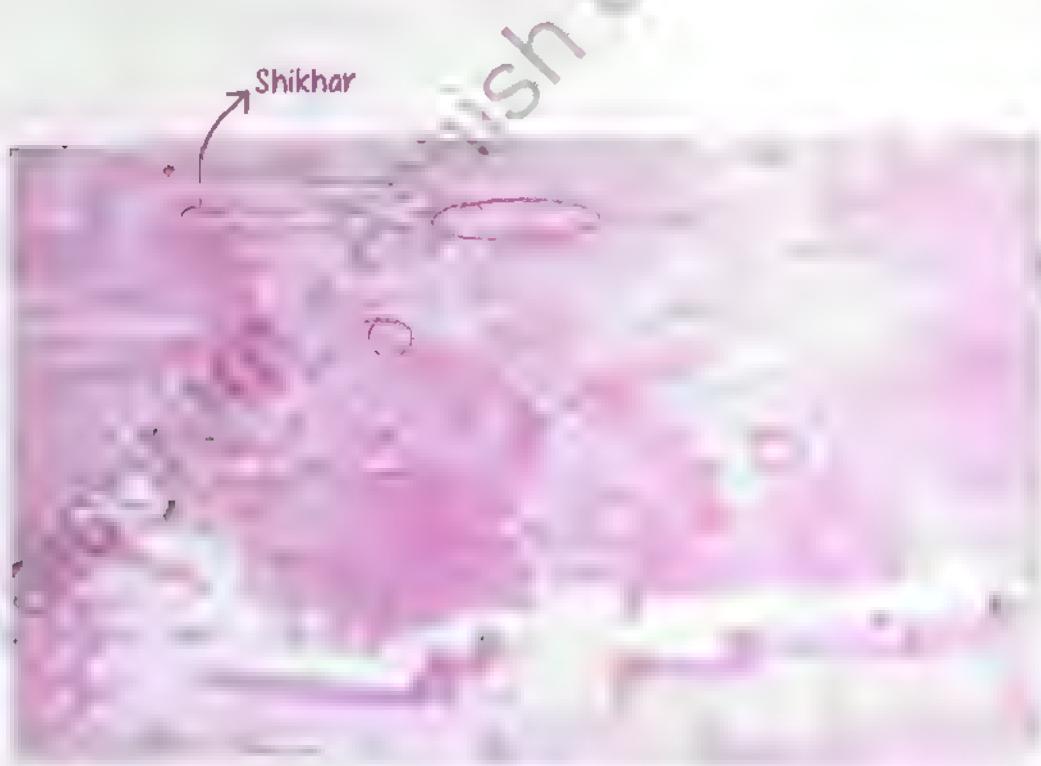
Nagara style



Dravida style

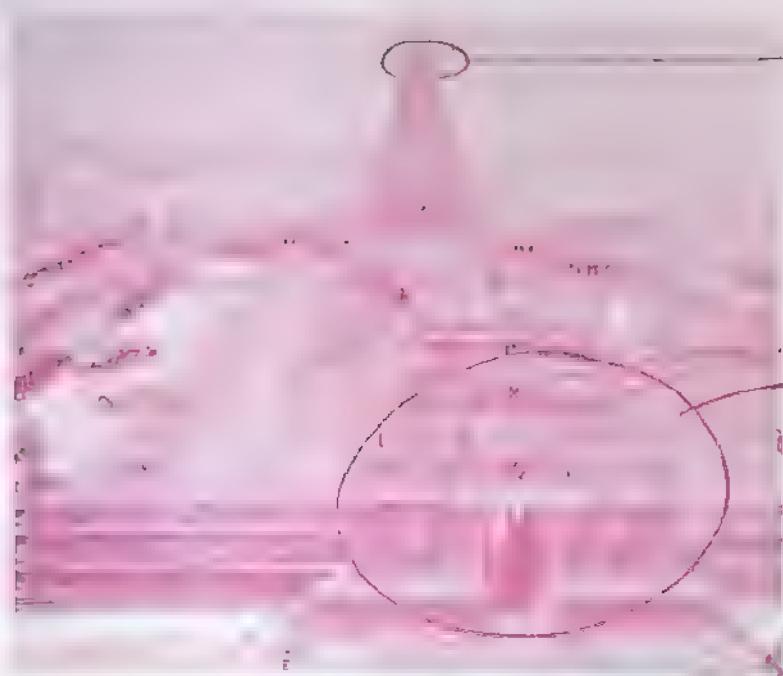
Man entry
hall where
bell is placed

- Chief deity installed here
- Also known as Sanctum



North Indian Style Temple

- Some North Indian style follows Panchayatan style



Brihadeeswara Temple at Thanjavur



Shiva Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram



Airavateshwara Temple at Kumbakonam



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Madhya Pradesh
• Built by: Chandela Dynasty





Virupaksha Temple at Pattadakallu, Karnataka

- Built by: Chalukya Dynasty → Queen Lokamahadevi commissioned its construction
- Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida)

Dancing Figure of Shiva



Natraj ←

Performing Tandava

Made of Bronze

using Lost wax technique

One Liners (MCQs)

- In early 11th century, the Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple and filled it with Sun-pedestal seized from the Chalukyas

Brihadeshwara
Temple



A sun pedestal from the Chalukyas, a Ganesha statue and several statues of Durga; a Nandi statue from the eastern Chalukyas; an image of Bhairava (a form of Shiva) and Bhairavi from the Kalinga of Orissa, and a Kali statue from the Palas of Bengal



- The post "Nagara-Shreshti" means: Merchants of the city

↓

Chief Banker
- Bhilasavmin (Madhya Pradesh) was grown as a temple town during the Chola Dynasty
- Territories to the South and North that were made part of Chola Kingdom: Pandyan and Pallava
- Vijayalaya built Nishumbhasudini Goddess Temple in Thanjavur
- Kailash Temple built by: Krishna I of Rashtrakuta Dynasty

DELHI SULTANATE



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Delhi Sultanate Period: 1206-1526

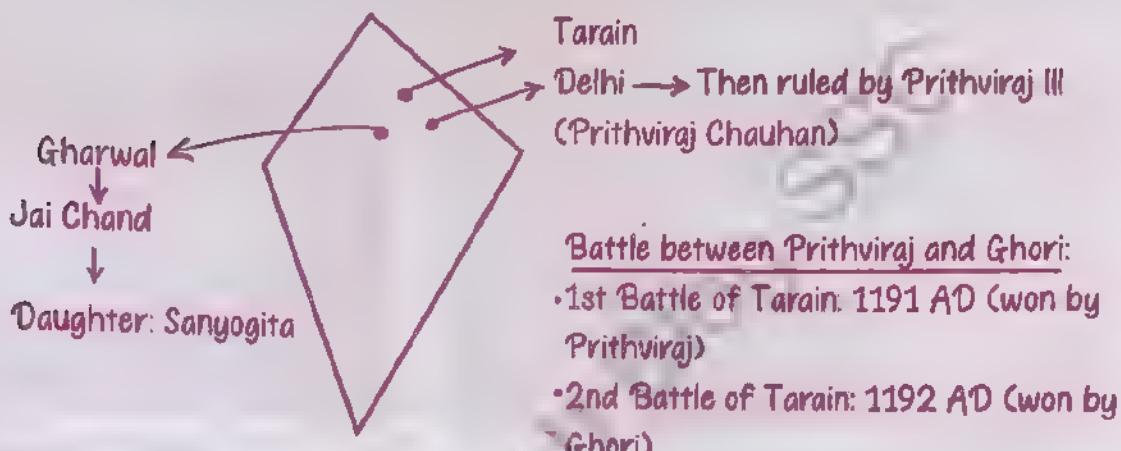
Foreign Invasions

- The first Muslim invasion: Mohammad Bin Qasim's Invasion (712 AD)
 - In Sindh part of India
 - Killed Raja Dahir
 - He came from Arab
- The first Turk invasion: Mahmud Ghaznavi's Invasion (998-1030 AD)
 - Country: Turkmenistan
 - Death: 1030 AD
 - 1001 AD: 1st attack
 - Attacked 17 times
 - Reason: Revenge and Loot
 - For his father's (Subuktigin) death
 - Earlier ruled by Jayapala
 - Battle of Peshawar against Ghaznavi (1001 AD)
 - Ghanavi invaded Somnath
 - 16th time → Temple (1025 AD)
 - 17th time → Last attack: 1027 AD

Writers during Ghaznavi's time:

- Firdausi wrote: Shahnama
- Al-Biruni wrote: Tahaqqaq ma li-l-Hind → Also popularly known as Kitab al-Hind

- Second Turk invasion: Mohammad Ghori's invasion (1175-1206 AD)
- 1st attack: 1175 AD → In Multan
- 1178 AD → In Gujarat
- ↓
- Defeated by Bhima II



Battle between Prithviraj and Ghori:

- 1st Battle of Tarain: 1191 AD (won by Prithviraj)
- 2nd Battle of Tarain: 1192 AD (won by Ghori)

Writer in Prithviraj Chauhan's court:

- Chandra Bardai wrote: Prithviraj Raso

↓
According to it Ghori attacked 17 times

Ghori again invaded India

- Battle of Chandawar (1194 AD): between Ghori and Jai Chand

- Slave Dynasty (1206-90 AD)
- The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)
- The Tuglaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)
- The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)
- The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

- Qutubuddin Aibak (commander of Ghori) helped in Battle of Tarain
- Other slaves of Ghori:
 - > Yalduz
 - > Qubacha
 - > Bhaktiyar Khilji → Destroyed Nalanda University

The Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)

Qutubuddin Aibak, 1206-10

Also known as Mamluk Dynasty

• Rulers belonged to Ilbari tribe

- He ruled Lahore (Capital)
- He was given the title 'Lakh Baksh' (giver of Lakhs)
- He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or polo
- He constructed two Mosques: Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer



Quwat-ul-Islam next to Qutub Minar



Made of Corbeled Arch Technique

Built in: 12th Century

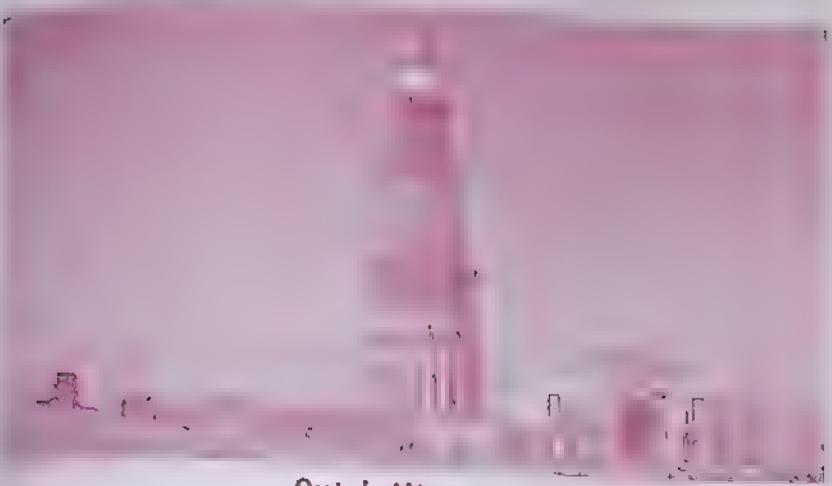


Adhai din ka Jhhopra at Ajmer

→ Earlier it had Jain Monasteries

Aibak was only available to
complete the basement

- He also began the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki
- He patronised writers like: Hasan -un-Nazami (author of Taj-ul-Massir) and Fakhruddin



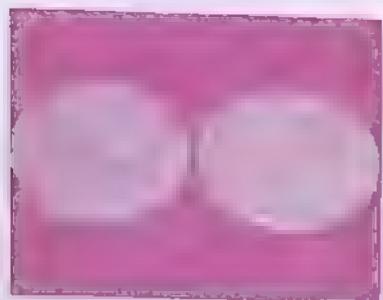
Qutub Minar
5 storeys (73 m)

→ Son-in-law of Qutubuddin

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-36)

- He made Delhi the Capital in place of Lahore
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan
- Nizam ul Mulk was his Wazir (PM)

↓
died in: 1227 AD



- He introduced: Silver coin (tanka) and Copper coin (jital)
- Organised the Iqta System → Piece of Land
- He set up the official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani Chalisa (group of 40)

Razia Sultana: 1236-1240 AD

- Daughter of Iltutmish
- The First Lady and only Muslim lady who ever ruled in India
- Altunia, governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia, Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia
- Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Razia
- Later Altunia and Razia got married
- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana)
 - ↳ By Khokhar tribe
- She patronised: Minhaj- i -Siraj

↓

Wrote: Tabakat-e-Nasiri

→ He was naib under Nasiruddin Mahmud

Ghiyassuddin Balban: 1266-1287 AD

- He broke the power of Chalisa and restored the prestige of the crown
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz
- Title taken: Zil-i-Ilahi (shadow of Allah) → Descendants of Afrasiyab
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarchy) and Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal form of Salutation
- He started blood and iron policy

↓

• Last ruler: Qaiqabad

→ Last ruler of Slave Dynasty

One Liners (MCQs)

- Sultan Mahmud came to India from Afghanistan city: Ghazni
- Chahamana ruler: Prithviraj III
- Mongols under Genghis Khan invaded Transoxiana in North-East Iran in: 1213
- Muhammad Ghori attacked Tarbarhinda (Bhatinda), a strategic point for Prithviraj Chauhan

- Queen Naulakadevi defeated Muhammad Ghori
- Dhruvasena III is related to: Rashtrakuta Dynasty
- Timur invasion: 1398
- Alexander invasion in India: 326 BC (used Khyber Pass to enter India)

DELHI SULTANATE (Khilji/Tuglaq/Lodi)



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

The Khilji Dynasty

Jalaluddin Khilji: 1290-1296 AD

• He founded the Khilji Dynasty

Nephew

Alauddin Khilji: 1296-1316

Alauddin's Imperialism

- Gujarat (1298)
- Ranthambore (1301)
- Mewar (1303) → Capital: Chittor
- Malwa (1305)
- Jalor (1311)

• Padmavat: written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi

In Deccan Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur

Title taken after

Alauddin bought him from Gujarat Market at 1000 dinars hence Kafur is also known as 1000 Dinari

Deccan expedition:

Sikandar-i-Sani

Was an enunch

He defeated:

- Ram Chandra (Yadava Ruler of Devagiri)
- Pratap Rudradeva (Kakatiya ruler of Warangal)
- Vira Ballala III (Hoyasala ruler of Dwarsamudra)
- Vir Pandya (Pandiya ruler of Madurai)

Administrative Reforms

• Introduced: Dagh (the branding of horse) and Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers)

Thappa

Hulia

• Imposed heavy taxes: ordered all land to be measured and then the share of state was to be fixed

By Special Officer: Mustakhraj (collected the revenue)

Type of tax payed by
cultivators

Imposed: 3 types

Jaziya: levied on Non-Muslims

Gharai: House tax

Charai: Tax on grasslands used for grazing animals

Zakat tax: imposed on rich muslims

First implemented by Md. Bin Quasim

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

The Khilji Dynasty

Jalaluddin Khilji: 1290-1296 AD

- He founded the Khilji Dynasty

Nephew

Alauddin Khilji: 1296-1316

Alauddin's Imperialism

- Gujarat (1298)
- Ranthambore (1301)
- Mewar (1303) → Capital Chittor
- Malwa (1305)
- Jalor (1311)

- Padmavat: written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi

In Deccan Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur

Title taken after
Deccan expedition:
Sikandar-i-Sani

Alauddin bought him
from Gujarat Market
at 1000 dinars hence
Kafur is also known as
1000 Dinari

Was an enunch

He defeated:

- Ram Chandra (Yadava Ruler of Devagiri)
- Pratap Rudradeva (Kakatiya ruler of Warangal)
- Vira Ballala III (Hoyasala ruler of Dwarsamudra)
- Vir Pandya (Pandiya ruler of Madurai)

Administrative Reforms

- Introduced: Dagh (the branding of horse) and Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers)

Thappa)

Hulia

- Imposed heavy taxes: ordered all land to be measured and then the share of state was to be fixed

By Special Officer: Mustakharaj (collected the revenue)

Type of tax payed by
cultivators

Imposed: 3 types

- Jaziya: levied on Non-Muslims
- Gharai House tax
- Charai: Tax on grasslands used for grazing animals

• Zakat tax: imposed on rich muslims

First implemented by Md. Bin Quasim

- Alauddin set up three markets: for food grains, for costly cloth and horses, slaves and cattle
- Each market under control: Shahna (high officer)



Maintained a register of the merchants and
Shopkeeper and the prices

- Check on market by two officers: Diwan-i-Riyasat and Shanna-i-Mandi
- All goods for sale were brought to an open market: Sarai-i-Adal
- Built: Alai Fort, Alai Darwaja (entrance of Qutub Minar), Palace of thousand Pillars (Hazar Sutun), Hauz Khas (tank)
- Established: 2nd city of Delhi → Siri
- Tomb of Alauddin: Delhi

- Patron of: Art and learning
- Court poet: Aamir Khusrau (fav)
- Title: Tuti-e-Hind (parrot of India)
- Started Qawwali in India
- Gave Sultan-e-Jahan title to Khilji

- In 1316: Malik Kafur called Hajardinari seized the throne after Alauddin's death

Alai Darwaja

- Mubarak Khan: 1316-20 AD
- Khusrau Khan: 1320 AD

Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq: 1320-25 AD

- Last King of Khilji Dynasty Khusrau Khan was killed by Ghazi Malik (took title: Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq)
- Died in an accident and was succeeded by son Jaluna (Ulugh Khan)

↓
Title assumed: Mohammad Bin Tuglaq

Mohammad Bin Tuglaq: 1325-51 AD

- Traveller during his time: Ibn Battuta → From Morocco and wrote, Rihla
- Writer during his reign: Ziauddin Barani → Wrote: Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari
- Also known as "wisest fool"
- Taxation in Doab (1326)
- Transferred the Capital (1327): from Delhi to Daulatabad → Devagiri

Had the largest kingdom of all

- He proposed Khurasan expedition (1329)
- Qarachil expedition (1330)
- Introduction of Token Currency (1329): Bronzen currency with high value

Firoz Shah Tuglaq (1351-1388 AD)

- The soldiers were not paid cash but by assignments on land revenue of villages → Vajeha
- Jizya became separate tax during his time
- Imposed four kinds of taxes mentioned in Quran:
 - Kharaj: land tax = 1/10 of the produce
 - Zakat: 2% tax on property
 - Jizya: levied on Non-Muslims
 - Khums: 1/5 booty captured during war
- Repaired no. of canals and imposed: Haque-i-Sharb or Hasil-i-Sharb (water tax)
- Built: Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur, Firozabad
 - In the name of Mohammed Bin Tuglaq → Jauna
- Estd. a hospital at Delhi: Dar-ul-Shifa
- New department: Diwan-i-khairat → For marriage of poor girls
- His PM: Khan-i-Jahan Maqbul
- Ekta system made hereditary

Taimur invasion: 1398
Was Mongoloid

During this the last ruler was:
Muhammad Shah Tughlaq

Sayyid Dynasty

- Khizr Khan: 1414-21
- Mubarak Shah: 1421-34
- Muhammad Shah: 1434-43
- Alam Shah: 1443-51

Lodi Dynasty: 1489-1526

• Founder: Bahlol Lodhi (1451-88)

Sikandar Lodhi: 1489-1517

- Capital: shifted from Delhi to Agra (founded by him)
- Introduced: Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields
- He was a poet and composed: poems in Persia → Gulrukhi (pen name)
- Gave orders to build: Moth ki Masjid

Ibrahim Lodhi: 1517-26

- Fought Battle of Panipat with Babur (1526)
- Daulat Khan → Babur

Central Administration

- Diwan-i-Wizarat: Department of Finance
- Diwan-i-Arz: Military Department → Balban
- Diwan-i-Insha: Department of Correspondence
- Diwan-i-Risalat: Department of Appeals
- Diwan-i-Mushtakhraj: Department of Arrears → Alauddin Khilji
- Diwan-i-Riyasat: Department of Commerce
- Diwan-i-Kohi: Department of Agriculture → Md. Bin Tughlaq
- Diwan-i-Bandgan: Department of Slaves
↳ Slaves



Double dome

Firoz Shah Tuglaq

- Diwan-i-Khairat: Department of Charity
- Diwan-i-Isthiq: Department of Pension

One Liners (MCQs)

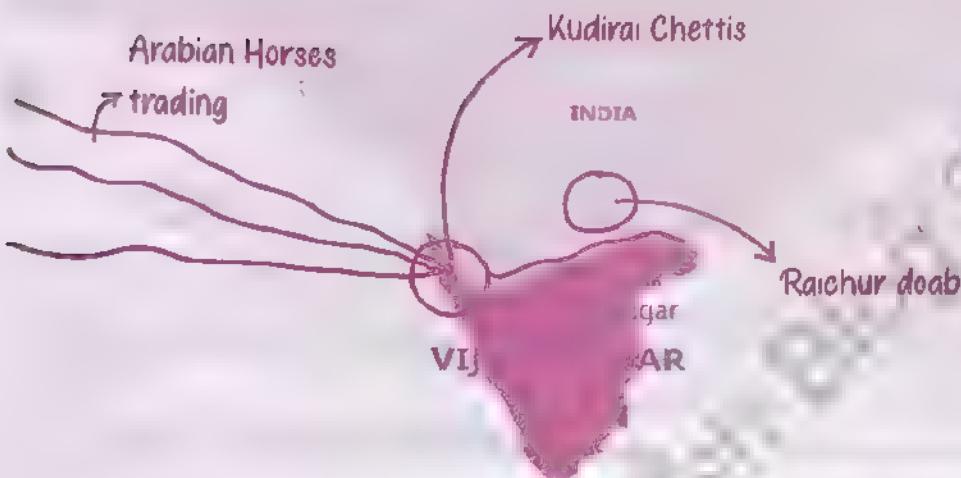
- Sequence: Rajput Dynasty, Khilji Dynasty, Tughlaq Dynasty
- Ananga Pala ruled before Prithviraj Chauhan
- Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi: written in Persian language by Yahya Bin Ahmed Sirhindi
- Tabaqat-i-Nasiri written by: Minhaj- i -Siraj
- Tahqiq-i-Hind written by: Al-Biruni

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHMANI



Vijayanagar Empire 1336-1565 AD

↳ Meaning: City of Victory



Pampahampi

- The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named **Colin Mackenzie**
- It is also known as Hampi, the name derived from that of the local mother goddess, **Pampadevi** ↳ Capital of Vijayanagar
- Contemporaries describe this empire as: Karnataka Samrajyamu
- Local communities of merchants were known as: Kudirai Chettis
- On their northern frontier, they competed with contemporary rulers including: the **Sultans of Deccan** and the Gajapati rulers of Orissa

↳ Called
Ashvapati

Dynasty	Period	Founder
Sangama	1336-1485	Harihar and Bukka
Saluva	1485-1505	Saluva Narsirnha
Tuluva	1505-1570	Veer Narsimha
Aravidu	1570-1650	Tirumala

Sangama Dynasty: 1336-1485 AD

Harihara I and Bukka I (1336-56)

- Founder: Harihar and Bukka (sons of Sangama) → Feudatories to Kakatiyas and later become ministers in the court of Kambili
- Vijayanagar Kingdom lay in the Deccan → South to Bahmani Kingdom
- The Kingdom can be divided into 4 dynasties:

- Sangama
- Saluva
- Tuluva
- Aravidu

- Traveller visited: Ibn Battuta

Deva Raya II (1423-46)

- During his reign Abdur Razzaq visited Vijayanagar Empire

From Persia

Suluva Dynasty: 1486-1505 AD

Suluva Narasimha (1486-91)

- Founder: Suluva Narasimha

Tuluva Dynasty: 1505-1570 AD

- Founder: Vira Narasimha (1505-09)

Krishna Deva Raya (1509-1529 AD)

- Satuva Timma, the chief minister of Veer Narasimha placed him on throne

- He built:

- Vijaya Mahal (House of Victory)
- Hazara Rama Temple
- Vitthal Swami Temple → Dedicated to Lord Vishnu

- Title taken:

- Yavanaraja Sthapnacharya (restorer of Yavana Kindgom i.e. Bidar Kingdom)
- Abhinava Bhoja
- Andhra Bhoja
- Andhra Pitamaha

Greeks were also called

this

- Founded Nagalapuram after his Mother

- He was gifted scholar in both: Telugu and Sanskrit

Statecraft

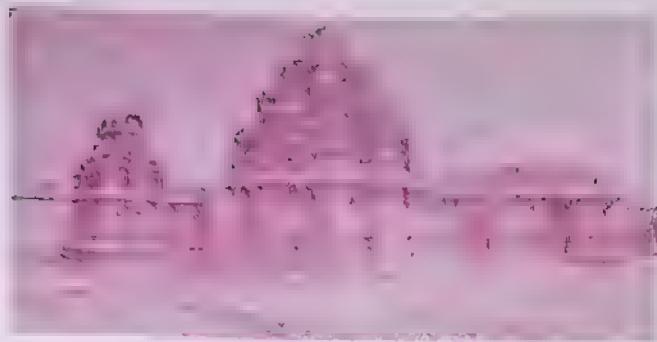
- His works: Amuktamalayada (Telugu work on polity)

Jambavati Kalyanam (Sanskrit drama)

- Travellers visited: Duarte Barbosa and Domingo Paes (Portuguese travellers)

- His court was adorned by: Ashtadiggajas

→ Tenalirama



Hazara Rama Temple



Vitthal Swami Temple

Araividu Dynasty: 1570-1650 AD

- 1565: Battle of Talikota (before establishment of Araividu Dynasty)

Also known as
Battle of Rakshasi Tangdi

- Last ruler: Sri Ranga III (1678 AD)

Administration

• Amara Nayakas → Raya: Ruler

Under
Nayaka: Military chief

Sadasiva Raya (puppet ruler of Tuluva)

Aliya Rama Raya (CM)

Interfering in internal
matters of Deccan

According to SSC exam:
could be the last ruler of
Araividu

Ayangar System

• Village committee → 12 members

Travellers visited:

- Ibn Battuta: Harihara and Bukka
- Duarte Barbosa → KDR
- Domingo Paes
- Nicolo de Conti: Deva Raya I
- Abdur Razzaq: Deva Raya II
- Fernao Nuniz: Achutya Raya

Architecture



Mahanavami Dibba



Keralapuram Tank (Stepped tank)

→ By KDR



Lotus Temple

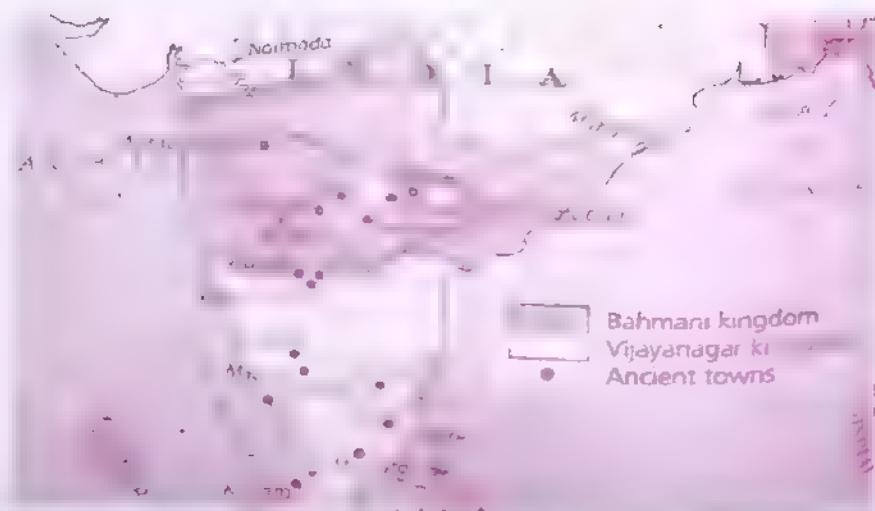


Elephant Stable

• 11 elephants made

→ Possibly made by KDR

Bahmani Kingdom



Join Telegram - @ashiishblogssc

Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-58)

- Founder
- Capital: Gulbarga (first capital)
- Also known as Hasan Gangu
- Defeated: Kakatiyas of Warangal

Tajuddin Firozabad Shah (1397-1422)

- He defeated: Deva Raya I and got defeated in the subsequent Battle

Ahmad Shah Wali (1422-35)

- Shifted capital from Gulbarga to Bidar



Establishment of Deccan Sultanates

S. NO.	5 KINGDOMS	YEAR	FOUNDER	DYNASTY	ANNEXATION (by)
1.	Berar	1484	Fataullah imad Shah	Imad Shahi	1574 (Ahmadnagar)
2.	Bijapur	1489	Yusuf Adil Shah	Adil Shahi	1686 (Aurangzeb)
3.	Ahmadnagar	1490	Malik Ahmad	Miazen Shahi	1633 (Shahjahan)
4.	Golconda	1518	Quli Qutub Shah	Qutub Shahi	1687 (Aurangzeb)
5.	Bidar	1526-27	Amir Ali Barid	Barid Shahi	1610 (Bijapur)

Ibrahim Adil Shah

- Introduced: Dakhini as court language in place of Persian
- Gol Gumbaj was built by Muhammad Adil Shah
 - Famous for "Whispering Gallery"
 - Architect by: Yakut of Dabul
- The famous Golconda Fort was first built by Kakatiyas Dynasty and was later fortified by Kutub Shahi rulers



Gol Gumbaj

- Second largest in the world



Golkonda Fort

Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah

- Greatest ruler of Qutub Shahi Dynasty
- Founded the city of Hyderabad (originally known as: Bhagyanagar after the name of Sultan's favourite Bhagyamati)
- He also built the famous Charminar



Charminar

One Liners (MCQs)

- Krishna III (Manyakhaeta) belonged to: Rashtrakuta
- "Hiranya Garbha" is ritual performed by: Dantidurga
- Bahmani Shah ruler who was noted for cruelty and hence got the title as "Zalim" : Humayun Shah

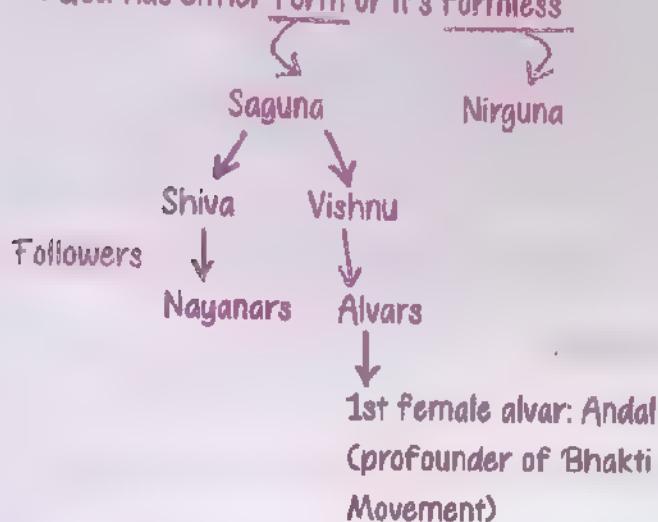
BHAKTI AND SUFI MOVEMENTS



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Main Features of Bhakti Movement

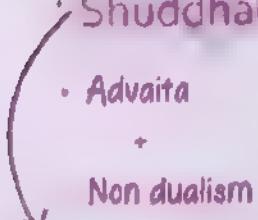
- Discarded rituals and sacrifices
- Monotheistic (worship of single God)
- God has either form or it's formless



Bhakti Movement

Atma is part of Brahman

	Founder
• Vishishtadvaita	Ramanuj Acharya
• Dvaitadvaita/Bhedabhed	Nimbark Acharya
• Dvait → Dualism	Madhva Acharya (South-India)
• Shuddhadvaita	Vallabhacharya
• Advaita	
+ Non dualism	



Believed:

- The world is realistic
- Idolistic worship

Sri Shankaracharya

Believed:

- This life and world is a myth
- Didn't believe in idol worship

Bhakti Movement Saints

Ramanujacharya (1017-1137)

- Founder of Vishistadvaita

Ramananda (14-15 century)

- Belonged to Nirguna sect from North India
- Disciple: Kabir Das

Kabir (1440-1510)

- Disciple of Ramananda
- Kabir's Doha: criticises Hindu or Islamic dharma
- Belonged to Nirguna sect

Guru Nanak (1469-1538)

- Belonged to Nirguna sect

Chaitanya (1486-1533)

- Propounded Bhakti Movement in Bengal → Bengal Vaishnavism
- King of Gaudiya → Founder of Gaudiya Vaishnavism

Vidyapati (14-15 century)

- Composed Padavali → Love ballads of Radha and Krishna

Purandar Das (1480-1564)

- Father of Carnatic music

→ South Indian music

Vallabhacharya (1479-1531)

- Gave Shuddhadvaita philosophy
- Gave the philosophy of "Pushti Marg"
- He said: Ram and Krishna → Avatar of Vishnu

Mirabai (1498-1546)

- Disciple of: Vallabhacharya
- Daughter-in-law of Rana Sanga of Mewar
- She was a Rathore princess
- Bhakt of Krishna → Spent all her life in Bhakti of Krishna

Surdas (1483-1563)

- He was blind
- Belonged to Agra
- Dedicated his lifetime in Bhakti of Krishna

Tulsi Das (1532-1623)

- Bhakt of Ram
- Famous writings: Ramcharitramanas, Kavitawali, Gitawali

Dadu Dayal (1544-1603)

- Bhakti Saint → Belonged to Nirguna sect
- Founder of Dadu Panth

Sankaradeva (1449-1568)

- Spread Bhakti Movement across Assam
- Introduced Sattriya dance in Assam
- He gave Borgeet

Thyagaraja (1767-1847)

- From Tamil Nadu
- Bhakt of Rama

Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra

Jnanesvara/Jnanadeva (1271-1296)

- Founder of Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra
- Wrote commentary on Bhagvad Geeta → Bhavarthadipika

Namadeva (1270-1350)

- Founder of Varkari sect

↓
Vithala → Vishnu

Eknath (1533-1599)

- Wrote: Bhavartha Ramayana

Tukaram (1598-1650)

- Wrote: Abhang → Devotional poetry

Ramdas (1608-1681)

- Wrote: Dasabodha → Compilation of his sermons

→ 3 things started to abolish
untouchability
• Langar: community kitchen
• Pangat: eating
• Sangat: decision making

Sikh Gurus

S.No.	Sikh Guru	Remark
1.	Guru Nanak Dev → Khatri (Guru from 1469 to 1539)	• Born: Talwandi • Death: Kartarpur • He started Langar system
2.	Guru Angad Dev (Guru from 1539 to 1552)	• Introduced Gurumukhi Script
3.	Guru Amardas Sahib (Guru from 1552 to 1574)	• Contemporary of Akbar
4.	Guru Ram Das (Guru from 1574 to 1581)	• Founder of Amritsar
5.	Guru Arjan Dev (Guru from 1581 to 1606)	• Compiled Adi Granth • Completed the construction of Golden Temple • He was executed by Jahangir

Golden Temple

- Beautification by Raja Ranjit Singh

S.No.	Sikh Guru	FACT
6.	Guru Har Gobind Singh (Guru from 1605 to 1644)	He created <u>Akal Takht</u> 1609
7.	Guru Har Rai Sahib (Guru from 1644 to 1661)	Contemporary to Aurangzeb
8.	Guru Har Krishan Singh (Guru from 1661 to 1674)	Contemporary to Aurangzeb
9.	Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib (Guru from 1665 to 1675)	Prosecuted by Aurangzeb
10.	Guru Gobind Singh Sahib (Guru from 1675 to 1708)	The last guru He started the Khalsa Panth

Sufi Movement

Origin

- Land of Kafir (where only Hindu stayed)

↓ Converted to

Land of Islam Dar-ul-Harb

How?

- Through Jihad (religious war)

↓
Mujahid (attains jannah on
Jihad)

Khwaja Ali Hujwiri (11th Century)

- Also known as "Data Ganj Baksh"

Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria (1182-1262)

- Founded the leading Khanqah in India at Multan
- Founder of Suhara-Wardi Order

↓
Religious gathering

Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti (1141-1236)

- Founder of the Chisti order

Other Saints of Chisti Order:

- Sheikh Hamiduddin Nagauri (1192-1274)
- Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki

↓

Disciple: Qutubuddin
Aibak started Qutub
Minar on his name
(1206)

Baba Jariuddin/Ganj-i-Shankar (1175-1265)

- Popularly known as Baba Farid

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1236-1325)

- Popularly known as Mehboob-i-illahi

Syed Muhammad Gesu Daraz

- Popularly known as Bandanawaz

Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud

- Later he was known as Chirag-i-Delhi

Shaikh Badruddin Samarkandi (13th Century)

- Founded Firdausi Order

Sufi words and their meanings

S.No.	Sufi Words	Meaning
1.	Tasawwuf	Sufism
2.	<u>Shaikh/Pir/Murshid</u>	Spiritual teacher
3.	<u>Murid</u>	Disciple
4.	<u>Khalifah</u>	Successor
5.	<u>Khanqah</u>	The <u>hospice</u>
6.	Sama →	<u>Musical recital</u>
7.	Raksa	<u>Dance</u>
8.	Fana →	<u>Self annihilation</u>
9.	Ziyarat	<u>Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints</u>

One Liners (MCQs)

- Satnam Movement in Central India in 19th century was started by: Guru Ghasidas (Belonged from Chattisgarh)
- Tansen was disciple of: Haridas
- Avatars of Vishnu: Matsya, Kurma, Varaha, Narasimha, Vamana, Parashurama, Rama, Krishna or Balarama, Buddha or Krishna, Kalki
- Cobbler saint: Ravidas
- Amir Khusrau disciple of: Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- Nathpanthis, Siddhas, and Yogi (devotional religion) in: Eastern India
- "Radha of Rajasthan": Mirabai
- Worship of God as Nirankar (formless) emphasised in Punjab, India: Baba Dayal Das
- Under the leadership of Banda Bahadur, after the death of Guru Govind Singh, the Sikhs revolted against: Mughals
- Khusrau (rebellious son of Jahangir) was assisted by: Guru Arjun Dev Ji

MUGHAL EMPIRE



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc



Babur: 1526-30

- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi → Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526
- Estd. Mughal Dynasty (lasted till establishment of British rule in India)
- Original name: Zahir-ud-Din-Muhammad
- Daulat Khan Lodi invited him to India
- Calls themselves as "Uzbek"

First usage of Gun powder

Military strategy of Babur

Wars of Babur

- 1527 defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa (Battle of Khanwa)

1528: he defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi at Chanderi

1529: he defeated Afghans in Battle of Ghagra

1530: he died at Agra. His tomb is in Kabul

Autobiography

Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish

- Gave excellent account of India and his empire
- Translated in Persian, named: Baburnama by Abdur Rahim Khanekhana
- Translated in English by Madam Bevridge

Humayun: 1530-40 and 1555-56

- Son of Babur
- Ascended throne in 1530
- His succession was challenged by → Kamran, Hindal, Askari along with Afghans
- He fought two battles against:
 - Sher Shah (Afghani ruler) at Chausa (1539) and Kannauj/Bilgram (1540)
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum, wrote his biography Humayunama
- Built: Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital

→ Completely defeated by Sher Shah

- After Sher Shah's death Humayun invaded India in 1555 and defeated his brothers the Afghans. He once became the ruler of India.
- Death: while climbing down the stairs of library (at Din Panah) in 1556 and was buried in Delhi

Sher Shah: 1540-45

- Son of Hasan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram
- Ibrahim Lodhi transferred his father's jagir to him
- 1539: defeated Humayun in Battle of Chausa → Title assumed: Sher Shah
- 1540: defeated Humayun in Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram and annexed Kannauj
- He conquered: Malwa (1542), Ranthambhor (1542), Raisin (1543), Rajputana annexation of Marwar (1542), Chittor (1544) and Kalinjar (1545)
- Death: in 1545 while conquering Kalinjar
- Coin issued: Rupia and fixed standard weights and measures all over the empire
- Built: G.T. Road → Runs from Calcutta to Peshawar

→ Bihar

→ Present day: Chittagong in Bangladesh



- Sarai: Houses fully covered for rest or keeping materials while travelling through the G.T. Road
- Land revenue system: land was measured and 1/3rd of the average land was fixed as land tax. The peasants were given Patta (title deed) and a qabuliyat (deed of agreement) which fixed peasants rights and taxes
- Zamindars were removed and taxes collected directly



Purana Quila at Delhi

- Built: Purana Quila at Delhi
- Buried in: Sasaram

Akbar 1556-1605

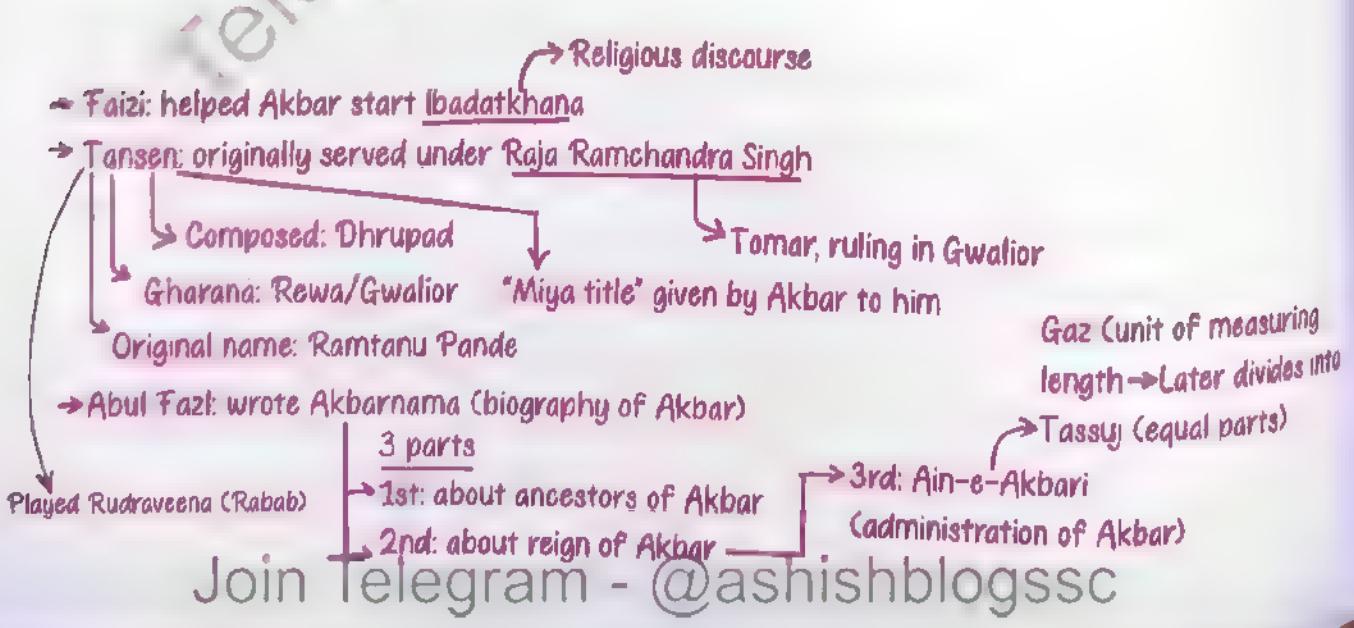
- One of the greatest ruler of Mughal Dynasty
- Eldest son of Humayun
- Title: Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi → Ascended the throne at the age of 13 at Kalanaur, Punjab
- Regent: His tutor → Bairam Khan
 - ↓
 - 2nd Battle of Panipat (1556): between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) and Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar)
 - Hemu was defeated, captured and slain
- Akbar tried to win over the Rajputas wherever possible and inducted Rajput kings into Mughal service and treated them at par with Mughal nobility
- Married: Harkha Bai (daughter of Bharmal/Biharmal) → Kutchhwaha Rajput ruler of Amer, capital-Jaipur in 1562
- Rana Pratap Singh and son Amar Singh (Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar), Capital-Chittor) did not recognise his supremacy
 - Battle of Haldighati (1576): between Rana Pratap and Mughal army led by Man Singh of Amer.
 - Rana Pratap was defeated
- Religion proclaimed (new): Din-i-llahi (1581) → Based on synthesis of values from several religions like: Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Christianity
 - ↙ Only Hindu to follow this: Birbal
 - Not that popular
- Built:
 - Fatehpur Sikri: in honour of Salim Chisti → And shifted his court from Agra to here
 - Agra Fort
 - Lahore Fort
 - Allahabad Fort
 - Humayun's Tomb at Delhi (UNESCO World Heritage Site)
- Also built Buland Darwaza for Salim Chisti
 - Built after Victory over Gujarat expedition



Buland Darwaza

Navaratna i.e. nine jewels of Akbar

- Birbal (Administrator)
- Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
- Faizi: Brother of Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
- Tardarmal (Finance Minister, Dahsala Bandobast/Jabti)
- Bhagwandas (Mansabdar, son of Bharmal)
- Man Singh (Mansabdar, Grandson of Bharmal)
- Tansen (Musician)
- Abdul Rahim Khanekhana (statesman, Hindi poet)
- Mulla Do Pyaja



Land Revenue during Akbar's Reign

Land types recognition:

1. **Holaj**: land actually cultivated for each crop in succession
2. **Parautr**: land left fallow for a time to recover its strength
3. **Chachar**: land that had lain fallow for three or four years
4. **Banjar**: land uncultivated for 5 yrs/more

Best type

- Revenue fixed: in 10 yrs estimates known as Dahsala
- Tax taken: Zabti \rightarrow 1/3rd of it
- He abolished Zizya

- Death: in 1605 \rightarrow Tomb at Agra (Sikandara)

Administration

- Started Mansabdari \rightarrow Mansab (rank)
Decided on basis Zat \rightarrow Si pahi
Highest rank reached: 7000
- Sawar \rightarrow Horseman

Payment on basis of:

- Cash \rightarrow Naqdi
- Jagri

If rank is more than they are made Jagir (Revenue rights for land) \rightarrow Jagirdari system

Mirza Aziz Koka Raja Man Singh

One Liners (MCQs)

- Charbagh style of architecture introduced by: Mughals
- Military commanders in Akbar's empire: Faujdars
 \rightarrow Kotwals: Police
- \rightarrow Diwans: Revenue
- \rightarrow Bakhshis: assist military commanders

- Babur ascended the throne at the age of: 12

MUGHAL EMPIRE



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

- In 1601, Akbar's expedition towards Fort of Aseergarh of Khandesh



Won, however his son Jahangir revolted in Delhi

Jahangir: 1605-27

- Original name: Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Salim/Prince Salim

- Established: Zanjir-i-Adal (i.e. Chain of Justice) at Agra → For seekers of royal justice

Known for his strict administration of justice

➤ Amar Singh (Sisodiya Rajput, ruler of Mewar) accepted Mughal services during the reign of Jahangir

- 1611: married Mehr-un-Nisa (widow of Sher Afghan, a Persian nobleman of Bengal)

↳ Later known as Nur Jahan

- She was made official Badshah Begum
- She exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs

- Jahangir also married Manmati/Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai of Marwar → Kachhwaha princess

↳ Son: Shahjahan

- 1608: visited by William Hawkins (a representative of East India Company)

↳ Was given Mansab of 400

- 1615: Sir Thomas Roe (an ambassador of King James I of England) came to his court

- Jahangir granted English to establish a port in Surat

- He captured a part of Ahmadnagar → Malik Amber ceded him the territory of Balaghat

- Killed: 5th Sikh Guru → Arjan Dev

↳ Khusrau (son of Jahangir) revolted against his father and Arjan Dev gave refuge to Khusrau

- Prince Khurram and Mahabat Khan revolted against him

- Memoirs written: Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian language

- Buried in: Lahore

↳ Shahjahan

Shahjahan: 1628-58

- Mother: Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai (daughter of Raja Jagat Singh)
- Best known for his Deccan and Foreign policies
- Wife: Mumtaz Mahal → Died in 1631, 3 yrs after Shahjahan's accession to the throne

↳ Original name: Arzumand Banu Begum

- Shahjahan built Taj Mahal in her memory in Agra in 1632-53

- 1632: defeated Portuguese

- 1637: he annexed Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda accepted his suzerainty

- His reign is described by French travellers → Bernier and Tavernier and Italian traveller → Nicoli Manucci

Book: Travels in the
Mogul Empire

Book: Travel in India

- Peter Mundi: described famine that occurred during his reign

- His reign is said to have marked Pinnacle of Mughal Dynasty and empire

- He is known to promote: Art, Culture, Architecture

- Built: Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Taj Mahal

✓ Delhi

First excavated by Kakatiya Dynasty
(South India)



Kohinoor

Stolen by Nadir Shah

Shahjahan built:

- Diwan-i-aam: where common people gathered
- Diwan-i-Khas: all the important people: King and nobility sat here

in Delhi

Peacock Throne

- Made in elevated part
- 1100 kg Gold (roughly)

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

- 1657: his failing health set off the war of succession among his sons
- July 1658: Aurangzeb emerged to be victorious.

→ Imprisoned his father in Agra Fort where he died in captivity in 1666. He was buried at Taj Mahal (Agra) next to Mumtaz's tomb

Why?

Because Shah Jahan wanted Dara Shikoh to ascend the throne

Aurangzeb: 1658-1707

- 1658: He defeated Dara Shikoh at Dharmat (1658), Samugarh (1658), and Deorai
- After victory: he was crowned at Delhi → Title: Alamgir
- He captured Guru Teg Bahadur (9th Guru of Sikhs) and executed him

→ Why?
Because he refused to embrace Islam

→ Guru Govind Singh (10th and last Guru of Sikhs and son of Guru Teg Bahadur organised his followers into a community "Khalsa" to fight Muslim tyranny and avenge father's death

- 1708: assassinated by an Afghan at Nander in Deccan
- Disciple Banda Bahadur continued the war against Mughals

→ Original name: Lachhman Dev
Became a saint and named as Madho Das (earlier)
Named as "Banda Bahadur" by Guru Govind Singh

- During the first 23 years of rule (1658-81) Aurangzeb concentrated on North India

Aurangzeb: 1658-1707

- Shivaji (most powerful Maratha King) → Enemy to Aurangzeb
 - To eliminate
- Aurangzeb conspired with Jai Singh of Amber (Rajput) in 1665
- Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court and was imprisoned but managed to escape in 1674
 - Proclaimed himself as Chatrapati
 - Death: 1680
 - Successor: Sambhaji → Executed by Aurangzeb in 1689

- 1686: Bijapur was annexed by Aurangzeb
- 1687: annexed Golconda
- Appointed "Muhtasibs" → Religious officers
- Wrote: Fatwa-i-Alamgiri (Muslim Laws/Islamic religion)
- He re-introduced Jaziya
- Death: 1707
- Buried at: Khuldabed (Daulatabad)
- He was called "Zinda Pir", the living saint
- Devgiri → Aurangabad → (Now Shambhaji nagar)

The Hindu Mansabdars maintained their high proportion

Later Mughals

Bahadur Shah: 1707-1712

- Also known as Shah Alam I

Jahandar Shah: 1712-1713

- Ascended to throne with the help of Zulfikar Khan
- Abolished Jaziya

Farrukh Siyar: 1713-1719

- Ascended throne with the help of Sayyid Brothers

↓
Again killed him with the help of Marathas

Muhammad Shah: 1719-1748

- Invasion of Nadir Shah (1739)
- Was also known as "Rangeela"

· Ahmed Shah: 1748-1754

· Alamgir II: 1754-1759

· Shah Alam II: 1759-1806

· Akbar II: 1806-1837

· Bahadur Shah II: 1837-1857

Administration

- Suba (lead by Subedar/Nizam) was divided into Sarkar (District) which further divided into: Pargana (Taluka) and Gram (Village)

↓
Siqdar
↓
Quanungo

↓
Muquaddam
(Village
headman)

↓
Revenue collector

→ Fauzdar (District Officer)

↓
Revenue collector
(Amalguzar)

Mughal Culture

► CHARBAGH STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE

Humayun's
tomb



• Humayun's tomb was built by his widow

Haji Begum

Built by: Akbar

• Buland Darwaja (built after his Gujarat victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri





- Salim Chisti's tomb (redone in Marble by → Built by Akbar Jahangir) is the first Mughal building in pure marble. Palace of Birbal, Palace of Tansen (Akbar's Navaratnas) are also inside the Fatehpur Sikri



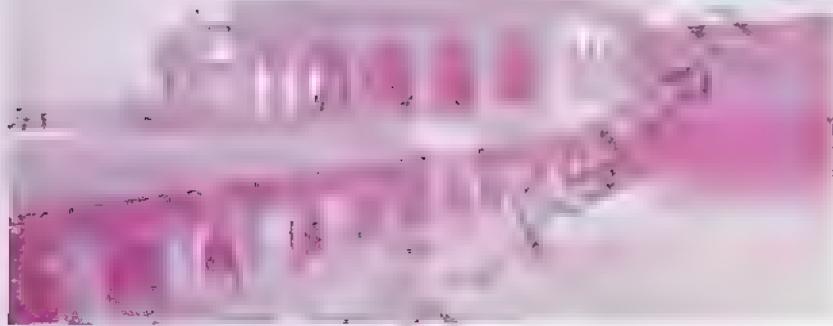
- Jahangir built Moti Masjid in Lahore and his mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore)



- Some of the important buildings by Shahjahan at Agra are Moti Masjid (only Mosque of Marble)



- Khaas Mahal → Diwan-i-khaas
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Peacock Throne was here
- It is inside Red Fort



- Diwan-i-aam
- Where common people gathered
- Built by: Akbar

- Musmmman Burz
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Also known as Jasmine Palace where he spent his last years in captivity



Only building by Aurangzeb in the Red Fort is Moti Masjid



Only monument by Aurangzeb in memory of his wife Rabbia-ud-dauran

→ Dilras Banu Begum (other name)

→ Shambhaji Nagar

Where Aurangzeb spent his last years

One Liners (MCQs)

• Mahzarnama (Petition) in 1579 was started by: Akbar

• City "Makhsudabad" later known as Murshidabad, was built by Akbar

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

- Sargi Nurmahal is centrally protected monument of India, it is situated in: Punjab
→ Nur Jahan



- The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah, inlaid with Pietra Dura decoration is located at Agra
→ Built by: Nur Jahan in memory of her father



- "Sultan Buland Iqbal" is title given by Shah Jahan to: Dara Shikoh

- The art of decoration called Pietra Dura became popular during reign of Shah Jahan



MARATHAS



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Maratha State (1674-1720) and Maratha Confederacy (1720-1818)

Shivaji 1674-80

- Born at Shivneri Fort in 1630
- Father Shahji Bhonsle
- Mother Jya Bai
- Religious Teacher, Samarth Ramdas



• Shaista Khan (Governor of Deccan) → Deputed by Aurangzeb to put down rising power of Shivaji in 1660. Shivaji lost Poona but later made a bold attack against him in 1663 and plundered Surat (1664) and later Ahmadnagar

• Raja Jai Singh of Amber → appointed by Aurangzeb to put down Shivaji (1665). Jai Singh succeeded besieging Shivaji at Purandhar

↳ Treaty of Purandhar signed (1665) → Shivaji ceded some forts to Mughals and had to visit Mughal court at Agra

• 1674 Shivaji coronated at capital Raigarh and assumed the title of Haindava Dharmdhark (Protector of Hinduism)

↓
Title taken then: Chhatrapati Shivaji

Shivaji was helped by the Ashtapradhan (eight minister)

↳ No collective minister as each was directly responsible to him

Revenue 80.000

- Chauth was 1/4th i.e. 25% of land revenue paid to Marathas → For not being subjected to Marathas rule
- Additional levy of 10% → Saradeshmukhi (those lands of Maharashtra over which Marathas claimed hereditary rights but these were part of Mughal Empire)

Sambhaji: 1680-89

- Elder son of Shivaji from Saibai
- Defeated Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji in the war of succession
- Provided protection and support to Akbar II, the rebellious son of Aurangzeb

Son of Shivaji and Soyarabai (2nd wife)

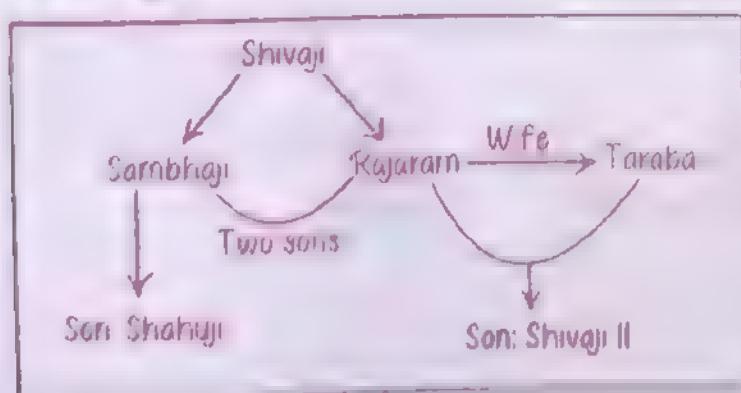
Gave Sambhaji
gruesome death

Rajaram: 1689-1700

- Succeeded the throne with the help of ministers at Raigad
- Death: at Satara → Became the capital after the fall of Jinji to Mughal (1698)
- New post created: Pratinidhi → Total no. of minister now nine (Pratinidhi + Ashtapradhan)

Taraba: 1700-07

- Wife of Rajaram
- Son: Shivaji II



Shahu: 1707-1749

- Released by Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah
- Defeated: Tarabai in the Battle of Khed (1767)



PM of Marathas ↙

Balaji Viswanath: 1713-20 → The first Peshwa

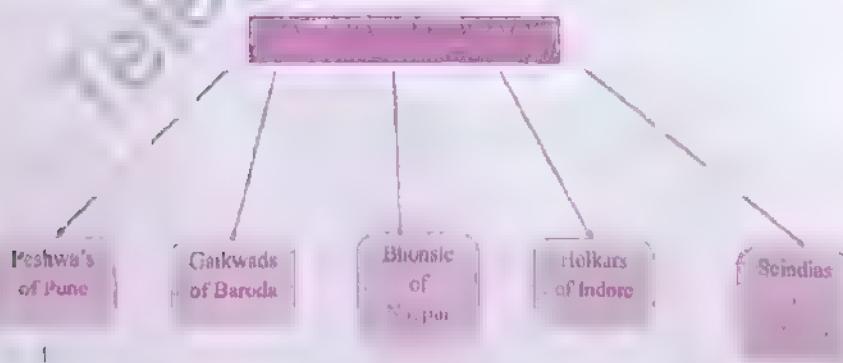
- Began his career as small revenue official → Given title: Sena Karte (maker of the army) by Shahu in 1708
- 1713: became Peshwa → Made the post important and powerful and hereditary
- With the help of Syed Brothers King Maker, Farrukh Siyar ascended the throne → Muhammad Shah Rangila with help of Balaji Viswanath, killed Syed Brothers



Baji Rao I: 1720-40

- Eldest son of Balaji Viswanath → Defeated 1st Nizam of Hyderabad: Asaf Jah
- Defeated: Nizam-ul-mulk → Signed: Treaty of Doraha Sarai with him
- 1737: Raided Delhi
- During his time various Maratha Confederacies came into Prominence

Son: Balaji Baji Rao



Balaji Baji Rao: 1740-61

•

Also known as Nana Saheb

• During his tenure 3rd Battle of Panipat was fought

2-5 lakhs people died. one of the deadliest war in entire world

Marathas vs Afghans (1761)

Sadashiv Rao Bhau

Ahmad Shah Abdali/Durrani

Marathas lost

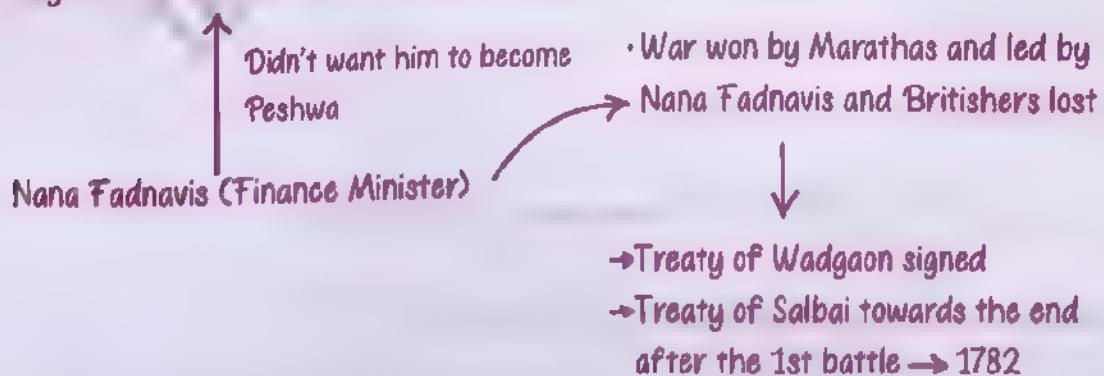


Anglo Maratha Wars

• 1st Anglo Maratha War: 1775-1782 → Due to internal conflict

• Why?

Raghunath Rao wanted to become Peshwa



2nd Anglo Maratha War

1803 → Subsidiary Alliance signed

1802: Treaty of Bassein



Ruler: Baji Rao II → Marathas lost the war

Signed treaties:

- Treaty of Rajghat → With Holkars
- Treaty of Deogaon → With Bhonsle

3rd Anglo Maratha War 1817-1818

- Often regarded as "Pindari War"
- The Pindaris was looting and laundering and were part of Maratha, after the decline of Marathas Pindaris were not getting employed hence lead them to loot the Britishers and other territories

Britishers attacked

← Marathas fought against

and it was decisive war

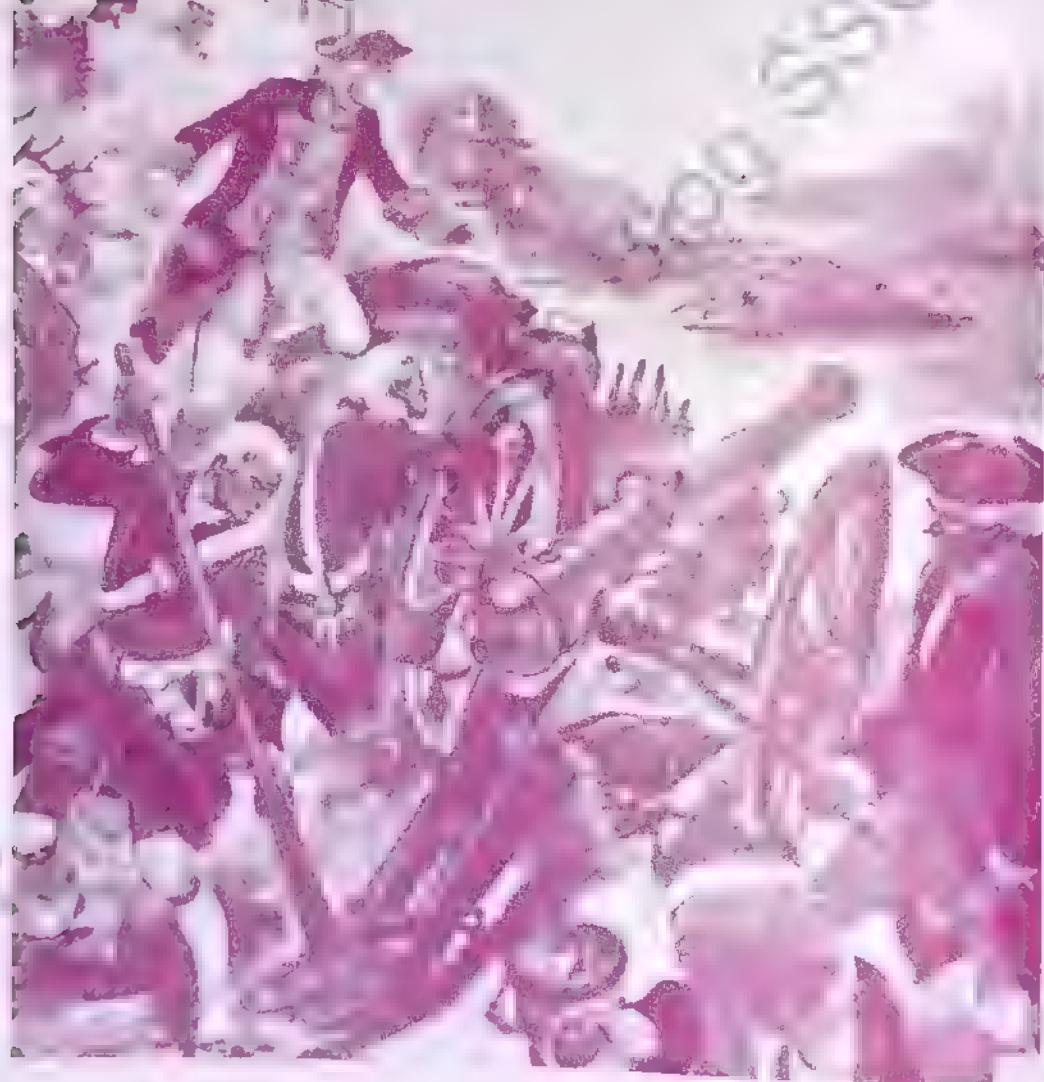
Baji Rao II captured and
sent to Bithoor

One Liners (MCQs)

- Capital of Maratha Empire after the Peshwas won over Shivaji: Poona
- Chatrapati Shivaji killed Adil Shah in Battle of Pratapgarh
- Literary scholar who was in the court of Bundela ruler Chhatrasal and also in court of Shivaji and Aurangzeb: Kavi Bhushan

- Maratha warrior who died in defence of Sinhagad fort while fighting against Mughal army: Tanaji Malusare
- Treaty of Mandsaur was signed between the British and the Holkar chief in 1818

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Treaty of Tordesillas

- Separation of Portugal (East) and Spain (West)

Portuguese

- 1498: Vasco da Gama (Portuguese explorer) came to Calicut for the first time in India

↳ Welcomed by Zamorin (then ruler of Calicut)

· He was the first to discovered sea route to India

→ 1st Portuguese Viceroy of India

- 1505: Francisco de Almeida



Brought: Blue Water Policy (Cartaz system) → Type of trade license

- 1509: Alfonso de Albuquerque → Captured Goa (1510) and abolished Sati

- Nuno da Cunha (Portuguese Governor) → Moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530

↳ Salsette

- Marathas captured two Portuguese territories

↳ Bassein

→ In 1739

Dutch

- People from Netherlands

- 1st factory: Masulipatnam (1605)

↳ Now in Andhra Pradesh

English/Britishers

- 1599: East India Company → Built

- 1600: received a Royal Charter from → Queen Elizabeth I to trade in India

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

- 1608: William Hawkins appeased Jahangir
- 1611: 1st factory at Masulipatnam (temporary one)
- 1613: 1st factory at Surat (permanent)
- 1615: Thomas Roe visited Jahangir's court to receive the trading rights

French

- 1668: 1st factory at Surat

Expansion of Britishers

- Eliminated Dutch by: Battle of Chinsurah/ Bedara /Hooghly in 1759
 - Defeated Dutch
 - On the banks of Hooghly
- Battle of Swalley/Suvali in Surat → Defeated Portuguese in 1612

Carnatic Wars

- Between Britishers vs French
- Total: 3 Carnatic wars → 1744-1763
- 1st Carnatic War
 - 1744: started
 - 1748: ended → With Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
- 2nd Carnatic War: started with Battle of Ambur
 - 1749: started
 - 1754: ended → With Treaty of Pondicherry
- 3rd Carnatic War (known as Battle of Wandiwash → 1760):
 - 1756: started → Britishers won
 - 1763: ended → With Treaty of Paris
 - Was an extension of 7 yrs wars
 - British forces led by: Eyre Coote
 - French forces led by: Comte de Lally

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

In Bengal

- 1st Nawab of Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan
- Farrukhsiyar gave Britishers → Without Tax privilege
 - Issued Golden Farman

Murshid Quli Khan



Ali Wardi Khan



Siraj-Ud-Daulah → Nawab at the age of 23 yrs



Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta: captured and imprisoned several Britishers in a tiny cell and suffocated them to death

→ Where Palash trees grow the most

→ Battle of Plassey: 1757 in Plassey in Bengal



Siraj-Ud-Daulah was killed ← Mir Jafar sat on throne

Made alliance with them

British forces led by
Robert Clive

↑
Replaced by Mir Quasim

↓ and
Shah Alam II Shuja-ud-daulah

→ Led to Battle of Buxar

Battle of Buxar: 1764 in Bihar

• Britishers won → Made Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daulah sign Allahabad Treaty in
1765

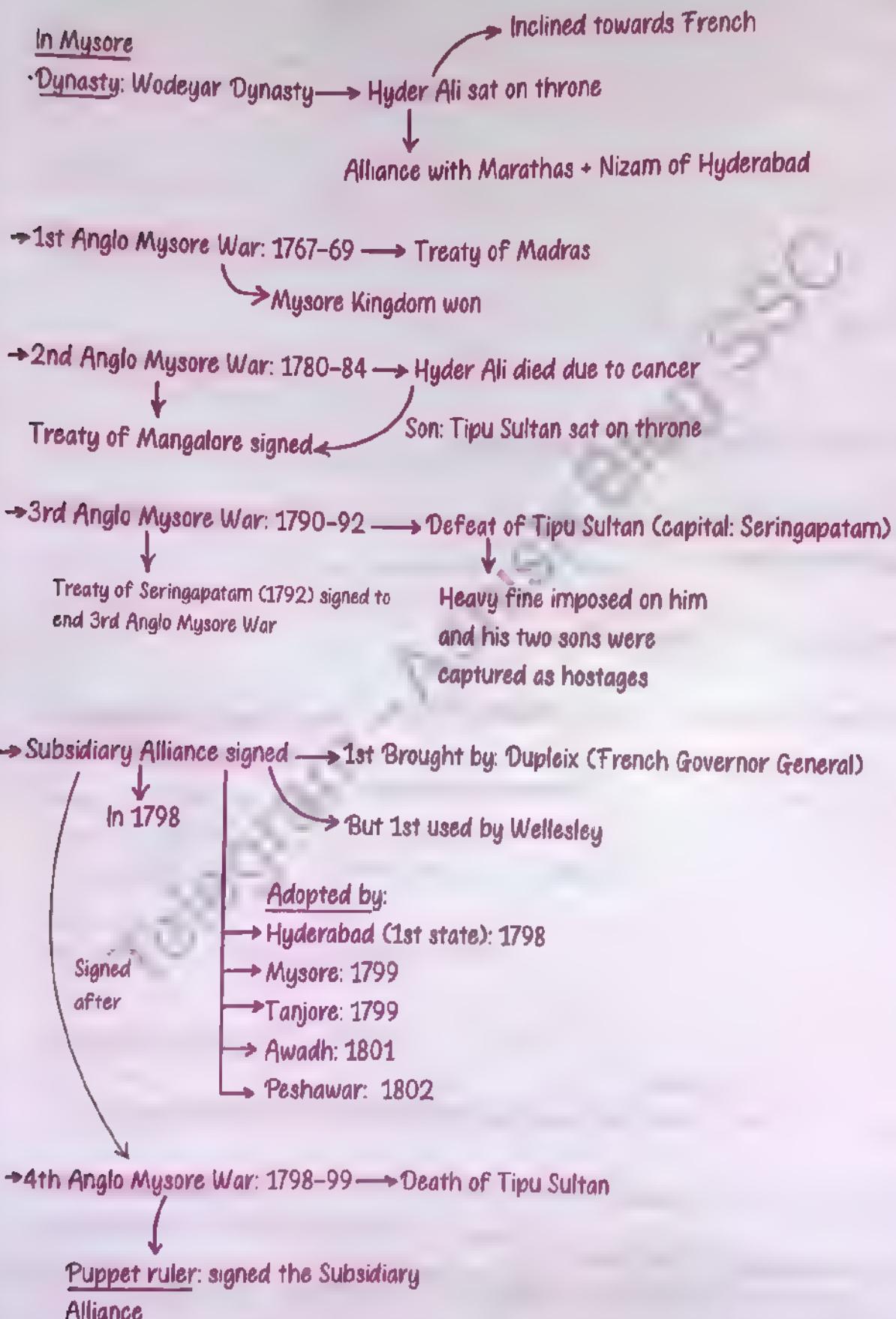
• Mir Jafar made the Nawab again

British forces led by
Hector Munro

Governor: Robert Clive

Controlled by
Britishers Enforced Dual Government Given to
Diwani and Nizamat Shah Alam II
functions separated

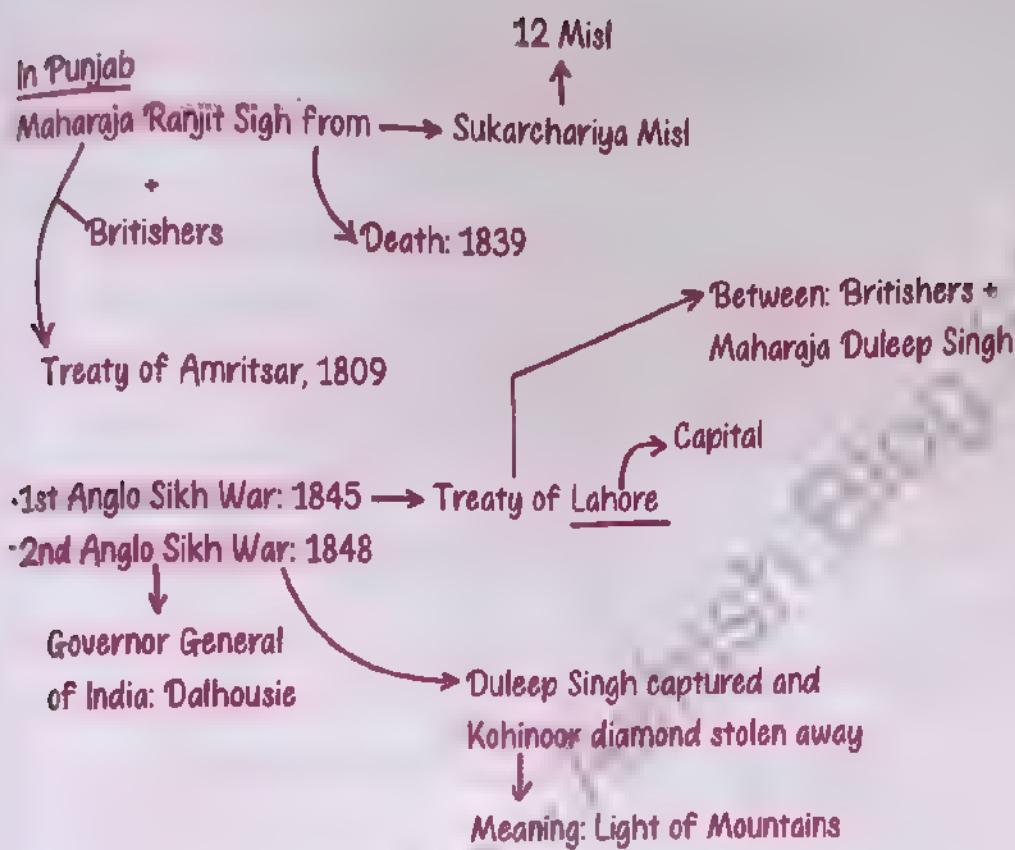
• Allahabad Treaty ran for 7 yrs → Ended by Warren Hastings in 1772



Marathas

- 1st war: 1775-82
- 2nd war: 1803-05
- 3rd: 1817-18

In Punjab



Afghans

- 1st: 1839-42
- 2nd: 1879-80
- 3rd: 1919

John Lawrence (Governor General) —> Policy of Masterly Inactivity

Sindh → Was acquired in 1843

One Liners (MCQs)

- Chandannagar was established as a French colony in 1673, obtains permission from Ibrahim Khan (then Nawab of Bengal) to establish a trading port on right bank of Hoogly
- 1st English language newspaper of India: Hickey's Bengal Gazette
- In Battle of Aliwal → No involvement of Mughal Army
- Treaty of Yandabo (1826) → Assam was annexed by British East India Company
- Battle of Swally (1612) → Between Britishers and Portuguese
- Capital of Bengal in 1704: Murshidabad
- 1st Jute Mill estd. in India in 1855 in: Acland Mill → Rishra, West Bengal

1st Cotton mill: 1818 → Fort Gloster near Kolkata



Later as: Bombay Spinning and Weaving in 1854 (large scale production)

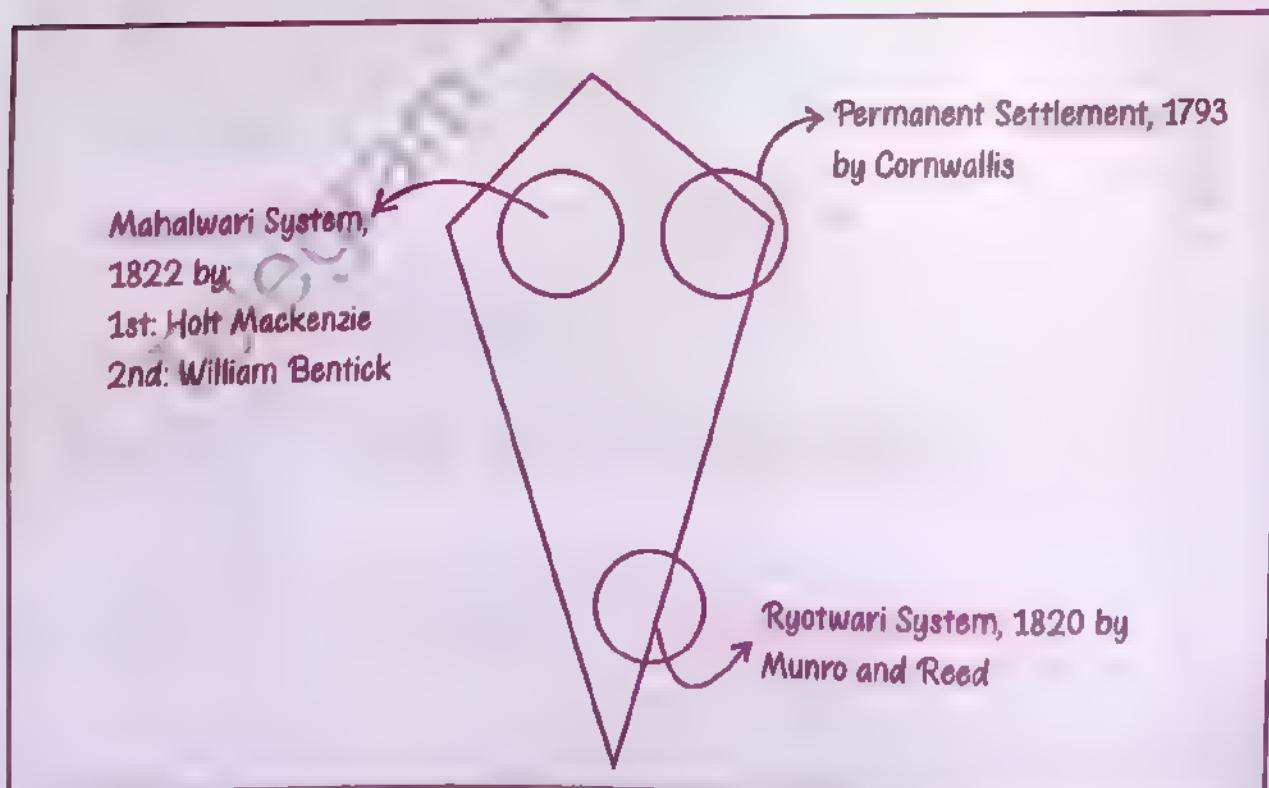
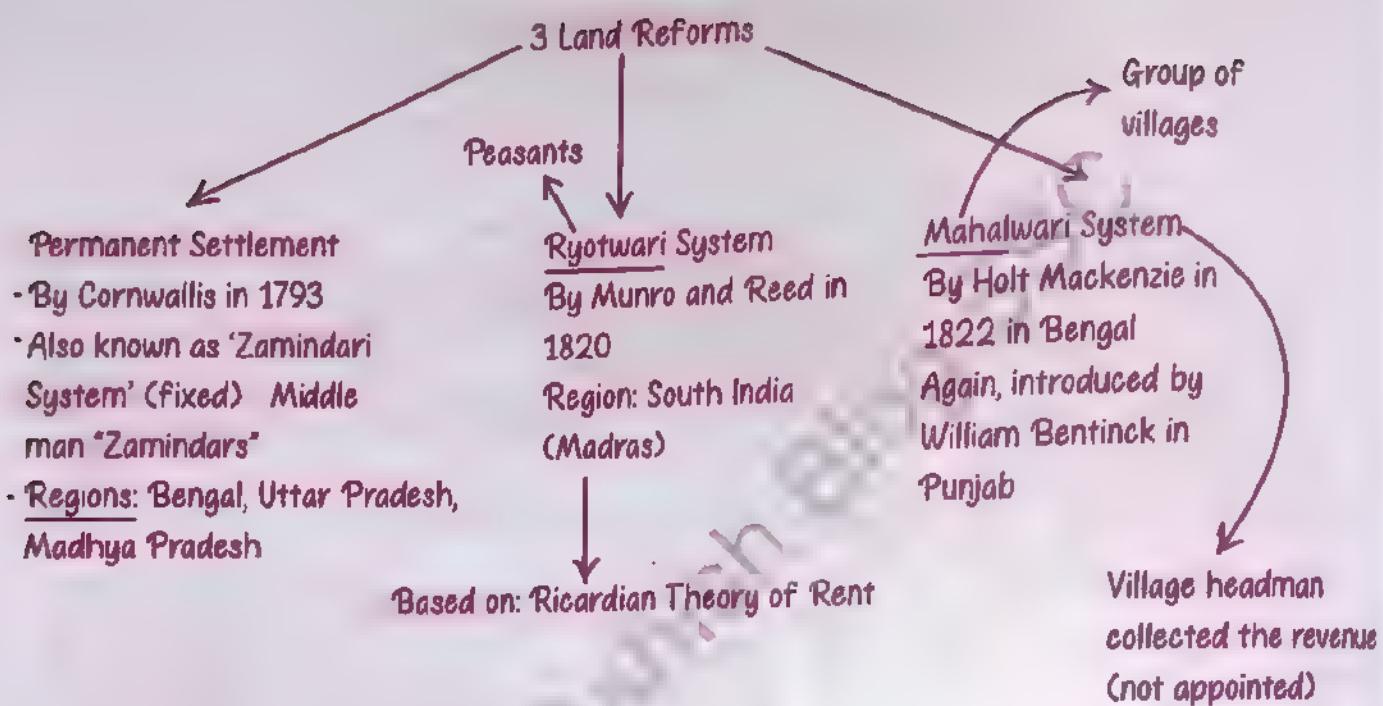
1857 REVOLT



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Pre-1857 Revolts

Major reason: Land Reforms



Sanyasi Revolt



• Started: 1763/1764 → Bihar and Bengal

• Leaders:

→ Manju Shah

→ Bhawani Pathak

→ Debi Chaudharani (female participant)

• Paika Revolt: 1817, Odisha

→ Leader: Bakshi Jagbandhu Bidyadhar

• Ahom Revolt: 1828, Assam

→ Leader: Gomdhar Kunwar

• Pugal Panthis: 1825, Bengal region

→ Leader: Karam Shah and Tipu

→ Meaning: Malabar

• Moplah Uprising: 1836, Malabar

• Kol Mutiny: 1831,

→ Leader: Budhu Bhagat

→ Revolting against Dikus

• Ho & Munda Uprising: 1899, Ranchi, Singhbhum

→ Leader: Birsa Munda

→ Khuntkatti system (collective ownership)

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc



- 15 Nov: Janjatiya Gaurav Divas → Also Jharkhand Foundation Day
- Birth Anniversary of Birsa Munda
- Death: 1900

Santhal Rebellion: 1855

- In Rajmahal Hills
- Santhal is a tribe (3rd largest in India)
- Damini-i-koh: a large area of land demarcated for the Santhal
- Leaders: Sindhu and Kanhu

Indigo Revolt: 1859, Nadia District

Digambar Biswas (leader)

- Agriculture of Indigo
- Revolt by farmers against Britishers who had forced them to grow Indigo under terms that were unfavourable
- Successful revolt
- Dinbandhu Mitra wrote: Nil Darpan (play about Indigo Revolt)
- B. C. Chatterjee also wrote a novel on this: Anandmath

→ Canning: Governor General of India during 1857 Revolt

Causes of 1857 Revolt

British Policies

- Canning brought an Act → General Service Establishment Act (mandated Indian soldiers of the Bengal Army could be sent overseas for duty when ordered)

Doctrine of Lapse: 1848

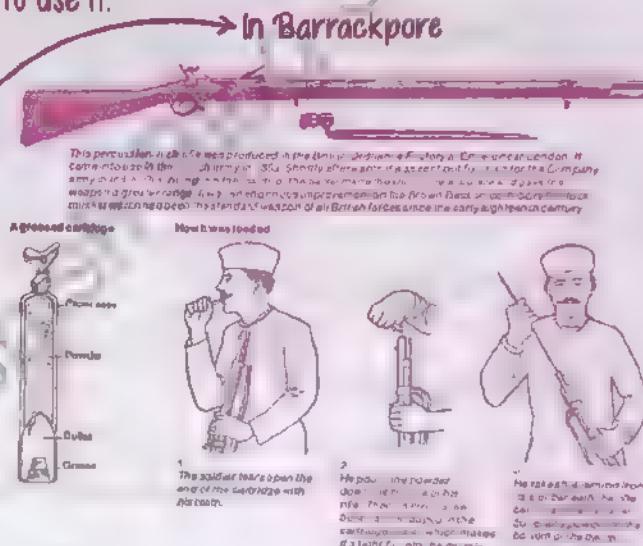
- By Dalhousie
- Acquired places:
 - 1st: Satara, 1848
 - 2nd: Sambalpur, Jaitpur, 1849
 - 3rd: Jhansi, 1853
 - 4th: Udaipur, 1852

Immediate Cause

- Introduction of "Enfield" rifle. It was said that the cartridge of the rifle was wrapped in the fat of cow and pig. The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading it into the gun, thus Hindu and Muslim soldiers were reluctant to use it.

- Mangal Pandey: from 34th Native Infantry, Fired at the Sergeant Major on 29th March
→ He was hanged on: 8th April

- 24th April: 3rd Native Cavalry refused to use greased cartilage
- 9th May: dismissed and 10 yrs jail
- 1857 revolt started on: 10 May, 1857



Hotspot:

- In Delhi → Bahadur Shah Zafar (then Mughal ruler)
 - ↓
 - However, actual leader: General Bhakt Khan

Forces to leave the country → Myanmar (after revolt)

Leaders of Revolt

- Delhi: General Bhakt Khan (Bahadur Shah II)
- Lucknow: Begum Hazrat Mahal
- Kanpur: Nana Saheb/Tantia Tope

Adopted son of

In 1818 3rd Anglo Maratha War

↓
Baji Rao II was sent to Bithoor (Kanpur)

- Bihar: Kunwar Singh (Landlord)
- Bareilly: Khan Bahadur Khan (Rohilla)
- Jhansi: Rani Lakshmi Bai → Original name: Manikarnika Tambe (Manu)
- Faizabad: Maulvi Ahmadullah
- Uttar Pradesh: Shah Mal

Suppressors of Revolt

- Delhi: John Nicholson
- Lucknow: Henry Lawrence
- Kanpur: Colin Campbell
- Jhansi: Hugh Rose
- Gwalior: 20 June 1858 → The revolt was fully suppressed

Aftermath of 1857 Revolt

GOI Act 1858 → East India Company abolished

- Queen's Proclamation → Crown rule
- Army → Indian strength lowered
- Governor General made Viceroy → 1st: Canning
- Post created: Secretary of General → 15 members council

*Peel Commission: Peel Commission set up in 1857, headed by John Peel. This Commission recommended to redesign the military system after the Sepoy Mutiny

Reasons for Failure of 1857 Revolt

- Limited territorial and social base → Rich Zamindars

- Lack of coordination and leadership
- Lack of political perspective

Comments on 1857 Revolt

- VD Savarkar: 1st war of Independence

One Liners (MCQs)

- Parallel government was established in Jagdishpur, Bihar in 1857 under the leadership of: Kunwar Singh
- Freedom fighter Veerapandya Kattabomman was from: Tamil Nadu
- Satnami movement in central India was founded by: Guru Ghasidas
- Revolt in the countryside of Bombay Deccan occur in: 1875
- Dadabhai Naoroji book regarding British rule in India: Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- 1st cotton mill in India that was set up as a spinning mill in 1854 in: Bombay

SOCIO RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Reform Movements

- Reformist: wants to bring reforms and end social evils
- Revivalist: wants to revive the old things

Background

Social Evils in Society

- Untouchability
- Superstition
- Polygamy (multiple marriages)
- Purdah System
- Polytheism (worship of more than one God)

Position of Women → Deteriorated in society

Causes:

- Polygamy
- Sati System
- Widow Remarriage not allowed

Steps Taken to Ameliorate Women's Position

1. Abolition of Sati

1829: An Act passed to abolish Sati System by the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

→ William Bentinck → Governor General of India
(during this time)

D. K. Karve associated with it

2. Widow Remarriage

1856: Widow Remarriage Act passed by efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar
(Principal in Sanskrit College)

→ Dalhousie → Governor
General of India (during
this time)

Got this title from his
college

Widow Remarriage Association by:

1850: Vishu Shastri Pandit → Name: Vidhva Vivaha Uttejaka Mandala

1861: M. G. Ranade

→ Weekly name: Satya Prakash by Karsondas mulji

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

3. Child Marriage

B. M. Malabari associated with this → 1891: Age of Consent Act passed due to his efforts

↳ Child marriage less than 12 years not allowed

Sarda Act 1930

Age of:

- Boys: 18 yrs
- Girls: 14 yrs

4. Education

1835: Macaulay's Minute → To promote English language

↳ During William Bentinck (Father of English Education in India)

Only rich classes were given education in English medium

↳ Gave Downward Filtration Theory

Wood's Dispatch 1854

- Abrogate the Downward Filtration Theory
- Called as: Magna Carta of Indian Education
- Focus on Vernaculars (local language) at lower level

1st university for Indian Women:
by Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve

Women's Organisation

Bharat Stree Mahamandal

• Founder: Sarla Devi Chaudharani

Ladies Social Conference

• Founder: Ramabai Ranade

Arya Mahila Samaj

• Founder: Pandita Ramabai Saraswati

All India Women's Conference

- Founder: Margaret Cousins

Struggle against Caste based Exploitation (against Chaturvarna System)

Mahad Satyagraha: 1927

By B. R Ambedkar → Burnt Manusmriti

Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha: 1924

By B. R Ambedkar at Bombay

1791: 1st Hindu College
(Banaras) by Jonathan
Duncan

Self Respect Movement: by E V Ramaswamy Naicker (also known as Periyar)

- In Kerala: Narayan Guru
- In Maharashtra: Jyotiba Phule

Not first
Hindu
College

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj

- 1814: Atmiya Sabha (Forerunner of Brahmo Samaj)
- Title of Raja to him by: Akbar II
- Writings: Gift to monotheism, Sambad Kamudi, Percepts of Jesus, Mirat-ul-Akbar
- 1828: Brahmo Sabha formed → Was established by Debendranath Tagore
- 1839: Tattvabodhini Sabha/Patrika in Kolkata

Founded Hindu College (1817) in
Calcutta with the help of David
Hare

- By Debendranath Tagore → Adi Brahmo Samaj
- Released Tattvabodhini Patrika

Invited Keshab Chandra Sen joined Brahmo Samaj in 1858

- Due to different philosophical thinking's → Brahmo Samaj breaks in 1866
- Adi Brahmo Samaj → Tagore

Brahmo Samaj of India 1878 → Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

• 1825: Vedanta College

Dharma Sabha 1830 → Revivalist Movement

- By Radhakant Deb → Was against the idea of Raja Raj Mohan Roy

Paramhansa Mandali

Paramhansa Mandali
• Formed in 1849 → By Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram in Maharashtra

Prarthana Mandali

- In 1867 → By Atmaram Pandurang in Maharashtra
- Joined by M. G. Ranade later

Satyasodhak Samaj

→ From Mali/Gardener community

- In 1873 → By Jyotiba Phule in Maharashtra against Caste Discrimination
- He opened Girl College with his wife Savitribai Phule

2 books written:

Gulamgiri, Sarvajanik Satyadharma (both in Marathi)

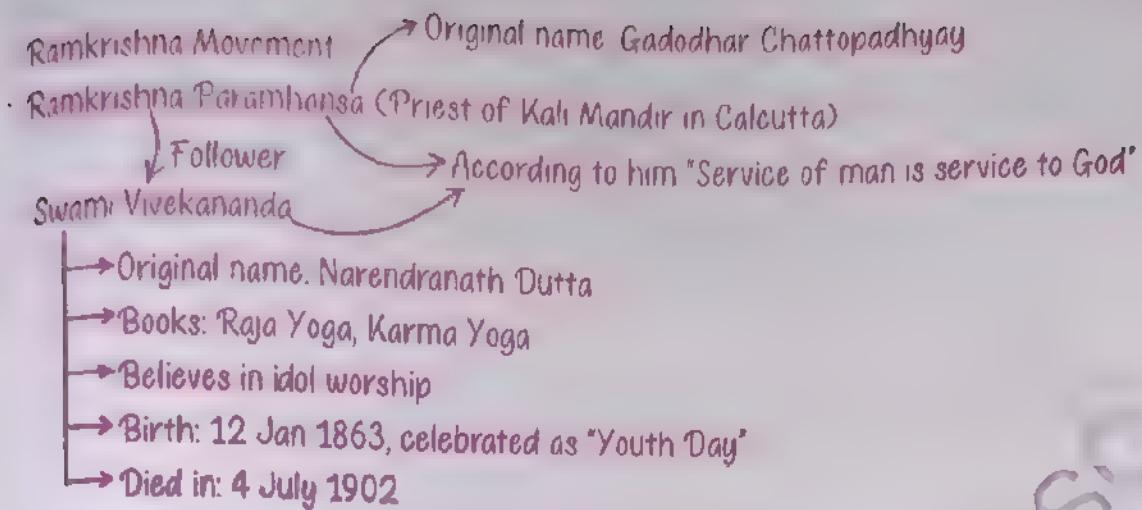
Arya Samaj: 1875

- Founder: Swami Dayanand Saraswati → Original name: Mool Shankar
- 1st unit opened at Bombay and later in Lahore
- Book written: Satyarth Prakash
- Advocated for Caste less and Class less society
- Slogans: "Back to Vedas", India for Indians
- He considered Vedas as infallible but criticised Puranas
- He believed in Karma and Reincarnation
- He subscribed (support) the Chaturvarna System on the basis of work not by birth

• DAV College (1886) → Lahore

Sudhi Movement

- Started by Arya Samaj for purification of people who converted to Christianity → Back to Hinduism



Ramkrishna Mission: 1897

- Started by Swami Vivekananda
- 1893 → He gave speech in Chicago in a conference
- He advocate on how to make balance between materialism and spiritualism
- Swami Vivekananda Rock Memorial → Tamil Nadu (Kanyakumari)

Balshashtri Jambhekar → Two newspapers



Gopal Hari Deshmukh

- Pen name: Lokahitwadi

Servants of Indian Society: 1905

- Founder: Gopal Krishna Gokhale → Political Guru of Gandhi

Social Service League: 1920

- By Narayana Malhar Joshi at Bombay

Seva Sadan: 1908

- By B. M. Malabari

Dev Samaj: 1887

- Founder: S. N Agnihotri at Lahore

Self Respect Movement: 1924

- By E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker

→ Aruvippuram Movement

Shree Narayana Guru Dharam Paripalana (SNDP) Movement

- Started by Shree Narayana Guru Swami → For the upliftment of Ezhavas Community of Kerala

Justice Movement: 1917

- By C. N. Mudaliar, T. M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja

Temple Entry Movement

- In North India (1927) → By B. R. Ambedkar
- In South India (1924) → By T. K. Madhavan
- Vaikom Satyagraha (1924) → By K. P. Keshava

Indian National Social Conference: 1887, Madras

- M. G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao
- Pledge Movement started by them

Theosophical Society: 1875

- In New York, USA by HP Blavatsky, MS Olcott
- Later HQ shifted to Adyar Madras from New York in 1882
- Later Annie Besant Take its membership

Young Bengal Movement

- In 1829, by Henry Vivian Derozio

Aligarh Movement

- Started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Established a Mohammaden Anglo Oriental College in 1875 → Later called Aligarh Muslim University in 1920
- Wrote: Tahdibul-Aklaq

Deoband Movement: 1868

- Started by Nanotovi Gangohi

One Liners (MCQs)

• Vishnushahastri Chiplunkar started a monthly Marathi Magazine in 1874 Nibandhamala

• Asiatic Society of Bengal' founded by Sir William Jones in 1784

Veda Samaj

• Started in Madras in 1864

• Worked to abolish Caste distinctions and promote widow remarriage and women's education

Satnami Movement. by Guru Ghasidas

• In Central India for improving social status of leather workers

• First Indian to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award for his contribution to community leadership → Acharya Vinoba Bhave

• Brahmo Convenant written by: Debendranath Tagore

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Associations formed before Congress

Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha

· 1836: by Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Associates

East India Association

· 1866: by Dadabhai Naoroji

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

· 1870: M G Ranade

· 1st Indian to qualify ICS: Satyendranath Tagore

Indian League

· 1875: by Sisir Kumar Ghosh

Indian National Association

· 1876: by Surendranath Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose

Bombay Presidency Association

· 1885: by Pherozeshah Mehta, K. T Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji

Madras Mahajan Sabha: 1884

Dadabhai Naoroji

· 1st British Indian Member of Parliament

· 1st to calculate National Income and Poverty Line (1st by him)

· Rast Goftar (weekly newspaper) → For Parsi Community

· Book: "Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India" → Gives Drain Theory

· Used the term "Swaraj" for the 1st time

· Also known as "Grand Old Man of India"

· 3 times Congress President (1886, 1893, 1906)

Formation of Congress

Founder: Ornithologist → Allen Octavian Hume (qualified ICS, Father of Indian Ornithology)
in 1885

1885: Poona (not possible due to plague)

- 1st session held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay → 72 delegates attended this
- No women participated

1st session

→ By Ilbert

Ilbert Bill: 1884, by Ripon

- A measure that allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British Subjects in India → But this received a huge backlash

Different Theories

- Safety Valve Theory: By Lala Lajpat Rai (Young India)
- Conspiracy Theory, R. P. Dutt → Journal
- Lightning Conductor Theory: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Viceroy at the time of formation of Congress → Dufferin called Congress a Factory of Sedition

Important Sessions of Congress

- 1st: 1885 → W. C. Banerjee, Bombay → 72 delegates attended
- 2nd: 1886 → Dadabhai Naoroji, Calcutta → 434 delegates attended
- 3rd: 1887 → Badruddin Tyabji, Madras → 1st Muslim President of Congress
- 4th: 1888 → George Yule, Allahabad → 1st British President of Congress

1896: in Calcutta

- National Song (Vande Mataram) was sung for the 1st time by Tagore
→ Written by: Bankim Chatterjee

1901: in Calcutta

· 1st time Gandhi appeared

1905: in Banaras

· Gopal Krishna Gokhale

1906: in Calcutta

· Dadabhai Naoroji

· 4 resolutions: Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education

1907: in Surat

· R. B. Ghosh

· Congress split during this time

1911: in Calcutta

· 1st time National Anthem (Jana Gana Mana) Sung → Written by Rabindranath Tagore

1916: in Lucknow

· Ambika Charan Mazumdar

· Merger of Congress

1917: in Calcutta

· Annie Besant → 1st Women president of Congress

1924: in Belgaum (Karnataka)

· Mahatma Gandhi (president)

1925: in Kanpur

· Sarojini Naidu → 1st Indian women

1929: in Lahore

· J. L. Nehru (President of INC)

· Madan Mohan Malviya → Most no. of times
President

1931: in Karachi

· Sardar Patel

1937. Faizpur

- J. L. Nehru → 1st session held in village

Governor Generals

William Bentinck (1828-1835)

- 1st Governor General of India
- 1829 Abolition of Sati
- Suppression of Thug
- Abolished Circuit Courts

1835: Macaulay Minute → English Education Act

Metcalfe (1835-36)

- He is known as liberator of Indian Press

Dalhousie (1848-1856)

- During his time
- Doctrine of Lapse (1848)
- 1st railway line (1853) → From Bombay to Thane
- Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
- Postal Act, Telegraph lines spread across
- Wood's Dispatch (1854)

Mayo (1869-1872)

- 1st Census held at his time (1872)
 - ↳ Not complete, synchronised Census

Lytton (1876-1880)

- Arms Act (1878)
- Brought Vernacular Press Act (1878) To ban local newspapers
- 1st newspaper "Bengal Gazette" by: James Augustus Hickey

Famous Newspapers:

- Prabuddha Bharata: by Swami Vivekananda
- Al-Hilal: by Abul Kalam Azad
- Mook Nayak: by B. R. Ambedkar

R邦 (1880-1884)

- Ilbert Bill Controversy
- He repealed Vernacular Press Act
- 1st synchronised/complete Census held → 1881
- Father of Local Self Government
- Hunter Commission (1882) → Related to Education
- Factory Act (1881)

One Liners (MCQs)

- 1st to qualify Indian Civil Services: Satyendranath Tagore
- In 1929, INC demanded Complete Independence under the Presidency of J. L. Nehru at Lahore
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided over the special session of Congress in September 1923 and at the age of 35
→ He also became the youngest man to be elected as the President of the Congress
- President of INC at the time of independence in 1947: J B Kriplani
- 1st President of All India Trade Union Congress: Lala Lajpat Rai
- President of the INC in year 1938 and 1939: Subash Chandra Bose
- "Purna Swaraj" was adopted by Congress Session in: Lahore Session
- Indian National Association was established in 1876 by Anand Mohan Bose in 1876

BENGAL PARTITION



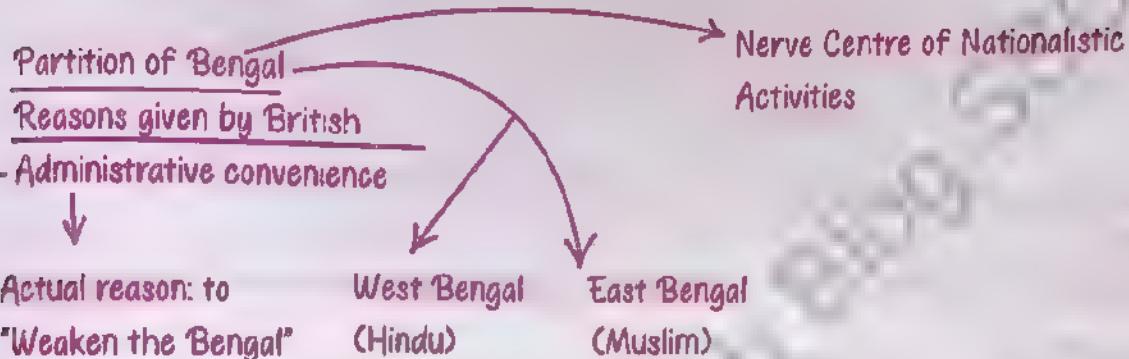
Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Bengal Partition: 1905

Curzon was responsible → Viceroy during 1899-1905

Revolutionary Policies of Curzon

1. Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899
2. Official Secrets Act, 1904
3. Indian University Act, 1904
4. Bengal Partition, 1905



1905 Session of Congress

- In Benaras → Presided by G. K. Gokhale
- Approved Anti Partition Movement/Swadeshi Movement

↳ Boycott of foreign goods and products

1906 Calcutta Session of Congress

- Presided by Dadabhai Naoroji
- 4 imp happenings:
 - Swaraj as a goal adopted
 - Boycott of foreign goods
 - Swadeshi
 - National Education → National Education Council

Divided into:
• Extremists
• Moderates

Surat Split → Rash Behari Ghosh

• 1907

• Extremists and Moderates separates

→ Thrown out

Methods Adopted by Moderates

Moderates:

SN Banerjee

KK Mitra

GK Gokhale

→ Expressed views through:
petitions, newspapers,
pamphlets

Methods Adopted by Extremists

Extremists:

→ Lala Lajpat Rai

→ Bal Gangadhar Tilak

→ Bipin Chandra Pal

→ Aurobindo Ghosh

→ Boycott
• Form Samiti → Swadesh Bandhab Samiti by Ashwini Kumar Dutta at Barisal (in Bangladesh now)
• National Educational Centres
• Indigenous Enterprise. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by V O. Chidambaram Pillai in Tamil Nadu



→ Lokmanya Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

• Organised Ganpati, Shivaji festivals to attract and mobilise the youth (in Maharashtra)
• Father of Indian Unrest → By Valentine Chirol
• Newspapers published:
→ Maratha (in English)
→ Kesari (in Marathi)



- Bharat Mata painting portrayed by Abanindranath Tagore
 - ↳ To unify Indians

- People tied Rakhi to each other to show unity
- Rabindranath Tagore wrote a song: Amar Sonar Bangla → National Anthem of Bangladesh now
- Sudeh Geetham by Subramaniam Bharti
- People sang Vande Matram however Government banned it

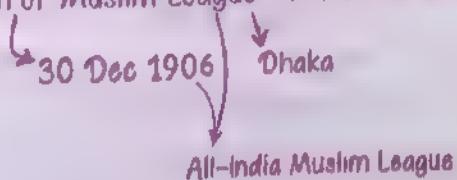
Leaders

- Poona and Bombay: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Delhi: Sayed Haider Raza
- Madras: Chidambaram Pillai
- Punjab: Lala Lajpat Rai

- Britishers adopted "Carrot and Stick model"

Response of Muslims

- Muslims did not support Anti-partition
- Formation of Muslim League → Nawab Salimullah and Aga Khan



GOI Act 1909

Morley Minto Reform

1. Separate electorate for Muslims → Minto is responsible
2. Viceroy Executive Council will have one Indian → 1st Indian: Satyendraprasad Sinha

Father of Communalism: Minto

1st: 1877

Annulment of Partition

2nd: 1903

1911: Hardinge II (Viceroy) → Organised Delhi Durbar (3rd Delhi Durbar)

Coronation of King George V

Capital shifted from Calcutta
to Delhi in 1911

Revolutionary Activities

- 1902: Anushilan Samiti (Bengal); Satish Chandra Basu
- 1879: Ramosi Peasant Force in Maharashtra by Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- 1890: Shivaji and Ganpati festivals organised
- 1897: Chapekar Brothers killed "Rand" (Plague Commissioner)
- 1899: Mitra Mela by Savarkar Brothers in Poona
- 1904: Mitra Mela was merged with Abhinav Bharat Society → By V. D Savarkar

1908: Alipore Bomb Conspiracy/Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy

An attempt to murder judge of
Muzaffarpur

- Prafulla Chaki committed suicide
- Khudiram Bose/Kanailal Dutta — trial was held against them
 - Killed the witness who saw them throwing bomb
- 1905: Indian Home Rule and Indian House → By Shyamji Krishna Verma
(London)

Journal: The sociologist

1909: Madan Lal Dhingra killed Curzon Wyllie

1907 Madan Bhikaji Cama → 1st Indian to hoist Indian Flag on foreign soil
Journal published: In Stuttgart, Germany
Vande Mataram

1915: Berlin Committee → Virendranath Chattopadhyay

1913: Ghadar Party → In San Francisco (USA) (HQ)

- Lala Hardayal
- Sohan Singh Bhakna
- Barkatullah
- Padmananda

A Japanese ship taken on lease by Sikh
businessman and sailed to Vancouver,
Canada

Komagata Maru Incident

In 1914
→ Also 1st
World War began
Sailed from: Japan, then Hong
Kong and Singapore to Canada

Defence of India Act. 1915 → To suppress Ghadarites

Later replaced by Permanent Act: Rowlett Act

1914 three sections:

- Moderate
- Extremists
- Revolutionaries

Home Rule League 1916 → Two Home Rule League made

B G Tilak
• HQ Poona

Annie Besant (more branches)
• HQ: Madras
Wrote 2 magazines:
• New India
• Common weal

Lucknow Session: 1916

Presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar

1. Reunion of Extremists and Moderates and Extremists were re-induced into Congress
2. Lucknow Pact: joint pact by INC and Muslim League

→ Joint demands of INC and Muslim League

One Liners (MCQs)

- Anjuman-i-Muhibban-i-watan (a secret society) by: Ajit Singh Published a letter "Bharat Mata"
- Formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement made on 7th August 1905 at Calcutta, Town Hall
- Abhinav Bharat Society was an Indian Independence secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904

EMERGENCE OF GANDHI



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc



- Birth: 2nd October 1869
- Mother: Putlibai Gandhi
- Father: Karamchand Gandhi

Gandhi in Africa

- Setup Natal Indian Congress in South Africa
 - ↳ Racial discrimination against South Africans and Indians
- Started Indian Opinion newspaper
- Setup Phoenix farm (1904) and Tolstoy farm (1910)
 - ↳ Devolved new technique of Satyagrah in these farm
 - ↳ Inspired from book "Unto this last" by John Ruskin

Gandhi in India

- Gandhi returns India → 9 Jan 1915
 - ↓
Celebrated as Pravasiya Diwas for Non-resident Indians

- Political guru: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 3 movements:
 - Champaran Satyagrah (1917): Rajkumar Shukla invited Gandhi
 - Successful event
 - 1st Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Regarding Tinkathiya System to complain about injustice of the landlord system → Cultivation of Indigo in 3/20th part of land
 - Ahmedabad (1918) Mill Strike: Invited by Anusuya Sarabhai
 - 1st hunger strike
 - Workers of mills in Ahmedabad fought for economic injustice when the mill owners discontinued their plague bonuses
 - Demanded 50% hikes

Kheda Satyagrah (1918): Invited by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

'Sardar' title given in 1928 Bardoli. Satyagrah by the women participants

In support of the peasants who were not able to pay the land tax due to the failure of crops

1st Non-Cooperation Movement

Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

GOI Act 1919

Montagu: Secretary

Chelmsford: Viceroy

1. Extended Separate electorate → To Anglo Indians, Christians

2. Dyarchy at Provinces

3. Introduced Bicameral Legislature at Centre

Rowlatt Satyagrah 1919

1915: Defence of India Act

1919: suggested by Sydney Rowlatt (British Judge)

Originally known as: Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act

Suggestion: Activists should be imprisoned without trial for 2 yrs—
"No Daleel no Waqil no Appeal sidha jail"

Without any trial

Gandhi organised Rowlatt Satyagrah against Rowlatt Act and called it as "Black Act"

→ Laws made on subjects divided into two categories

Central

Provincial

→ Dyarchy

Reserved

Not answerable

Administered by Governor through his Executive Council

Transferred

Administered by Ministers from Legislative Council

Answerable

6 April: Satyagrah launched

9 April: Arrest of → Saifuddin Kitchlew

→ Dr. Satyapal

13 April (Baisakhi) 1919

• In Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar people gathered in mass for two reasons:

• Due to Baisakhi

• Due to arrest of the above leaders

• General Dyer closed the only exit and open fired the crowd

→ Responsible person: Reginald Dyer

Aftermath of Jallianwala Bagh

• Udham Singh killed Michael O' Dyer (who supported Reginald Dyer)

→ Using name: Ram Mohammed
Singh Azad

• Rabindranath Tagore returned his "Knighthood" title

• Gandhi returned his title of "Kaiser-e-Hind"

• Hunter Commission setup to investigate the actions of Reginald Dyer but did not impose any penal action

↓
Indemnity Act passed

→ Jallianwala Bagh incident
• British elites started "Morning Post"
(Fund collection) for Dyer
• Rudyard Kipling also funded in this

Khilafat Andolan

• 1918 (WWI got over)

• Khilafat Committee by Ali Brothers

→ Maulana Ali

→ Shaukat Ali

→ Indian National Liberation

Federation formed by:

Surendranath Banerjee

• All India Khilafat Conference: Nov 1919 (Delhi) → Head: Gandhi

Resignation by:

→ Opposed by Congress and B. G Tilak

→ Death: Aug 1920

→ M A Jinnah

→ Annie Besant

→ B. C. Pal

• 1920: Calcutta session → Approved Non-cooperation in this special session

• 1920: Nagpur Session

→ Congress Working Committee (15 members comm.) was formed to lead

→ Congress declared themselves as extra-constitutional Mass struggle

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Non-Cooperation Movement

- Hindu-Muslim unity seen
- 1921 Tilak Swaraj Fund in remembrance of B G Tilak
- Local struggles: Eka Movement (UP), Mappila Revolt (1921)
 - 1921
 - Malabar
- Sikh agitation for removal of corrupt Mahants

Aftermath of Non-Cooperation Movement

- 4 Feb 1922: Chauri Chaura incident (Chauri Chaura is a village in Gorakhpur)

22 policemen died due a local protest that caused fire in the police station

Gandhi withdraws the Non-Cooperation movement (jailed in 1922)

- Congress Session in Bardoli → Officially suspended Non-Cooperation Movement

- Political Vacuum created after this

Councils were
Boycotted

Councils entry

A

Pro Changers

Gandhi opposed the idea

Focused on constructive work
Eg: to build Ashrams, Schools

- 1922 (Dec): Gaya Session of Congress

- Pro changers made their own party → All India Khilafat Swaraj Party (1st Jan 1923)

By: C R Das, Motilal Nehru (secretary)

Defeated: Public Safety Bill 1928

- Swaraj Party was divided into Responsivists and Non Responsivists

- 1924: Belgaum session of Congress was presided by Gandhi (only session presided by him)

Accepted the Swaraj Party
within the Congress

SOCIALISM, SIMON AND CDM



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

• Theory of Socialism: Karl Marx → Only option to remove the rich classes from society is mass struggle

Reasons for Socialism

Russian Revolution

Formation of Party → Formed by: M N Roy

Communist Party of India. 1920; Tashkent, Uzbekistan

1925: formalised in Kanpur

In 1924: the party was involved in Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case → People involved: S A Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaikat Usmani, etc.

• 1929: Meerut Conspiracy Case

• 1920: All India Trade Union Congress → N M Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dewan Chaman Lal, Joseph Baptista

Caste Movements

• Self Respect Movement: E V Ramaswamy Naicker

• Mahad Satyagraha (1927): Dr. B R Ambedkar

Novels and Books

• Bandi Jeevan: Sachin Sanyal

• Pather Panchali: Sharat Chandra Chatterjee

• Philosophy of Bomb: B. C. Vohra

In Punjab-UP-Bihar

1. Formation of Hindustan Republican Association (1924) → Kanpur

↳ Formed by: Ram Prasad Bismil, J. C. Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal

Kakori Incident (1925) → Kakori village, Lucknow

↳ Participants: Ashfaqulla Roshan Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil →

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

2. HRA $\xrightarrow{\text{Transformed to}}$ HSRA (1928) in Feroz Shah Kotla

Socialist

• By: Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev

↑ By

• 1926: Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha

• 1928: Lala Lajpat Rai lead against Simon Commission and recited slogan "Simon go back"

↳ Killed by Scott through Lathi Charge

• 1928: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru → killed Saunders instead of Scott

In Lahore

↳ To avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai

• 1929: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt bombed Central Legislative Assembly

↳ Reason?

• Against "Public Safety Bill"

• Purpose to make deaf hear

• 23 March 1931: Martyred → Celebrated as "Shaheed Diwas"

• 1931: C S Azad killed himself

↳ 1929: tried to kill Irwin

In Bengal

• 1930: Chittagong Armoury Raid → Lead by Surya Sen (also known as Master Da)



Women participants

• Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta, Suniti Chanderi, Bina Das



• GOI ACT 1919 Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

↓
10 years later (But)

• 1927: Simon Commission under the chairmanship of John Simon

↳ Then PM in Britain: Stanley Baldwin

Simon Commission

• 1928: This commission arrived India

↓

Revolt against it → 'Simon Go Back' → 7 membered Commission (all white, no Indians)

• Madras Session of Congress (1928) → Decision to boycott

Simon Commission

↳ Special session (only in Emergency)

Response to Simon Commission

• Then Secretary: Birkenhead challenged Indians

↓

• Nehru Report (1928): under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru

Demands:

→ To end Separate Electorate

→ Demand for Dominion status

• Delhi Proposals → by Muslim League

↳

• 14 points by Jinnah

Calcutta Session of Congress

• Nehru Report → Accepted

Irwin's Declaration/Delhi Manifesto

• Round Table Conference (in London) by Irwin

→ When will the Dominion Status be implemented?

↳ Congress launched Delhi Manifesto

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Lahore Session (Dec, 1929)

- Presided by J L Nehru

Decisions taken:

- 1st Round Conference Table to be boycotted
- Goal: "Purna Swaraj"
- 26 Jan 1930: 1st Independence Day
- 31 Dec 1929. Flag hoisted on the banks of Ravi river with slogans "Inquilab Zindabad" by J L Nehru
- Gandhi launched Civil Disobedience Movement

• 31 Jan 1930: Gandhi's 11 Demands

Slogan by Maulana Hasrat Mohani

Dandi March

- 12 March-6 April 1930 → 240 miles
- Gandhi marched with 78 delegates from Sabarmati to Dandi → To violate Salt Law
- Gandhi decided to raid Dharsana → Arrested: 4 May

Spread of Salt Disobedience → Congress Working Committee

- In Ryotwari Areas: non-payment of revenue
- In Zamindari Areas: No chowkidar tax
- In Central Province: defiance of forest laws

In Different States (leaders)

- Tamil Nadu: C Rajagopalachari
- Malabar: K Kelappan (Vaikom Satyagraha)
- Orissa: Gopalbandhu Choudhary
- Bihar: Ambika Kant Sinha (Nakhas Pond → chosen as site to violate salt law)
- Peshawar: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan or Badshah Khan or Frontier Gandhi
 - "Red Shirt Movement"
 - Founder of: Khudai Khidmatgar
- Dharsana: Sarojini Naidu
- Manipur and Nagaland: Rani Gaidinliu

Forms of Mobilization

Prabhat Pheri, Vanar Sena, Manjari Sena

Gandhi-Irwin Pact → 14 Feb 1931

- Irwin's demands to Gandhi:
- Suspend CDM
- Participate in 2nd Round Table Conference

Karachi Session → 29 March 1931

Presided by Sardar Patel

- 2nd Round Table Conference
- CDM suspended
- Meaning of "Purna Swaraj"
- 2 resolution adopted: Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy

Round Table Conference

To discuss Simon Commission Report in London

3 RTCs:

- 1st: 1930
- 2nd: 1931 → Only RTC where Gandhi and Congress participated
- 3rd: 1932

B R Ambedkar was the only one to attend all 3 RTCs

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT



Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc

Communal Award: 1932

- By Ramsay MacDonald → Also brings separate electorate for "Depressed Classes"
 - ↓
 - First by Ambedkar in Round Table Conference

Poona Pact: 1932 → At Yerwada jail

- Between Ambedkar and Gandhi/Madan Mohan Malviya
- Gandhi at Yerwada jail, Poona → Fast unto death until communal award is taken back
 - All India Anti Untouchability League setup
 - Harijan (weekly)
 - Harijan Sewak Sangh (1932)

Agreement?

- Communal Award to be taken back by Britishers and increase in reservation of seat

1935: G.O.I Act

- It abolished Dyarchy at Provinces
- Introduced Dyarchy at Centre
- 6/11 provinces → Bicameral Legislature
- All India Federation (but did not come into effect)

1937: Congress got majority → 716/1161 won

- Majority in all province except: Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh, NWFP

Congress Sessions

- 1936: Lucknow
- 1936: All Indian Kisan Sabha Formed → By Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

- 1934: Congress Socialist Party
 - J P Narayan
 - Ram Manohar Lohia
 - A N Dev
 - Minoo Masani
- 1937: Faizpur → 1st session to be held in a village
- 1938: Haripura, Gujarat
- 1939: WWII

- By S C Bose
- National Planning Committee: 1938
 - 1st chairman: J L Nehru

1939: Pattabhi Sittaramayya Vs S C Bose (won)

- ↑
Gandhi made him stand against S C Bose
- ↓
Resigned from Congress and formed: All India Forward Bloc, 1939, in Unnao, UP

Tripuri, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)

- 1939: WWII begins

↓	↓
Allied	Axis
Britain	Germany
USA	Italy
USSR	Japan

• Congress offered to Viceroy → Offer?

- ↓
Linlithgow
- Demand for Constituent Assembly
- Demand for responsible government

- Oct 1939: Congress resigned from all the ministries

Reason?

- Indians were involved in WWII without consent

• 1940 August Offer → Dominion status (Rejected by Congress and Muslim League)

↓
In response to this

→ 'Individual Satyagrah' launched by Gandhi

- 1st: Vinoba Bhave
- 2nd: J L Nehru

• 1942: Cripps Mission → By Stafford Cripps

Dominion status (Rejected by Congress and Muslim League)

• July 1942: Congress Working Committee met at Wardha, Maharashtra



Resolution adopted: Quit India Resolution

"Do or Die" slogan by Gandhi
during Quit India Movement

Ratified at Gowalka Tank, Bombay

Gandhi

Quit India Movement: 1942 launched in
response to Cripps Mission

→ 1st day all leaders get arrested

→ It was a leaderless movement

→ Aruna Asaf Ali presided over Congress Working Committee

→ Not supported by:

- Muslim League
- Hindu Mahasabha

Underground Activities

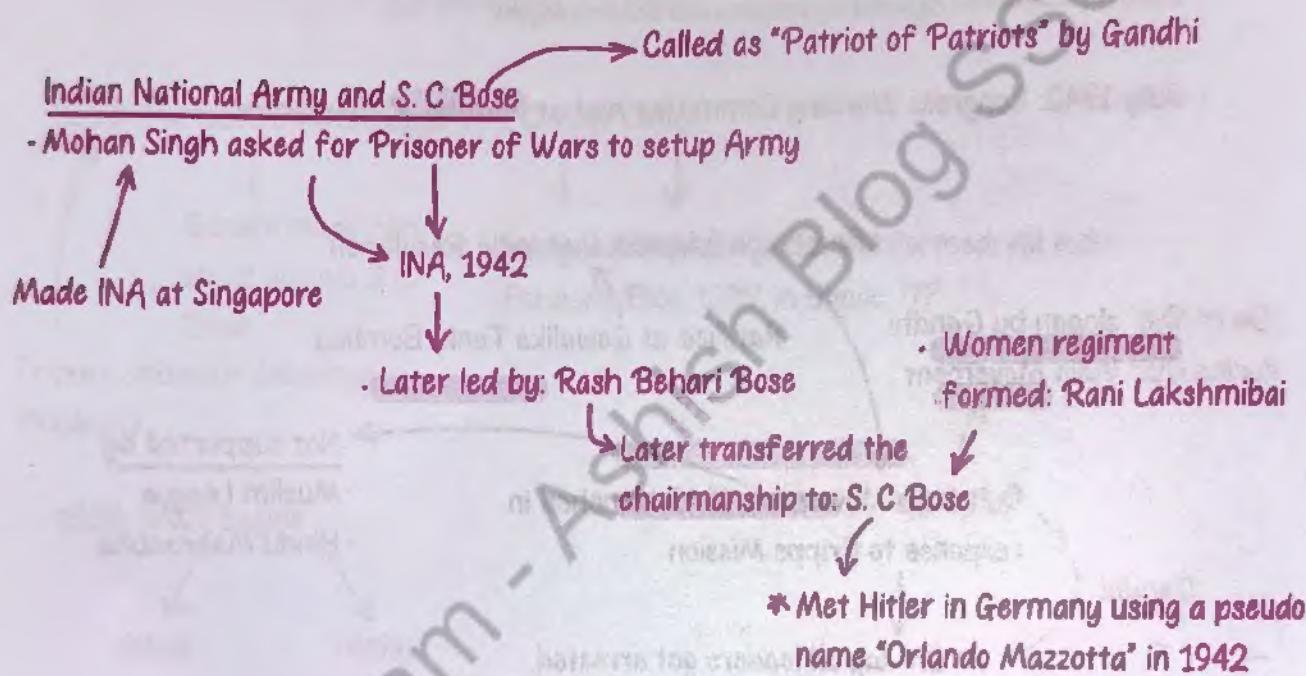
• Usha Mehta: launches underground radio in Bombay

• Parallel govt. setup

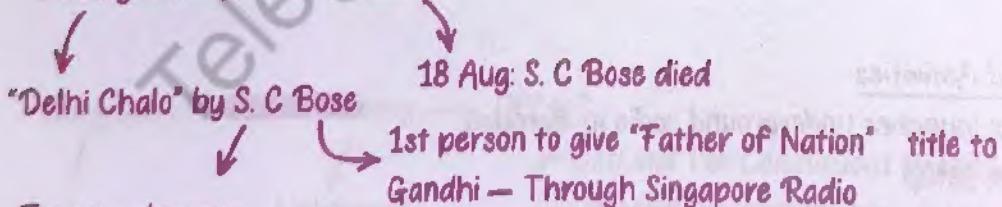
- Ballia: Chittu Pandey
- Tamluk: Jatiya Sarkar
- Satara Prati Sarkar (Y B Chauhan, Nana Patil)

- 23 March 1943: Pakistan Day observed by Muslim League
- C R Formula by C. Rajagopalachari: 1944
- Desai Liaquat Pact by Bhulabhai Desai (Congress) with Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League)
- Wavell Plan by then Viceroy Wavell: 1945

↓
Simla Conference X



15 August: Japan surrendered



Famous slogans:

- "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom"
- "Jai Hind"

INA trials

- 1st trial: against Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz Khan and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon

↓
Nov 1945

Indian Navy had recruitments → Ratings (lowest post)

↓
14 Feb 1946: HMS Talwar protested against unconditional food

↓
Known as Royal Indian Navy Mutiny

Cabinet Mission Plan

- Clement Attlee (then PM of Britain) sent → 3 membered commission
 - Stafford Cripps
 - AV Alexander
 - Patrick Lawrence (Chairman)
- Demand for Pakistan not adopted
- Regional groupings

- 16 Aug 1946: Jinnah directed Muslims to observe Direct Action Day

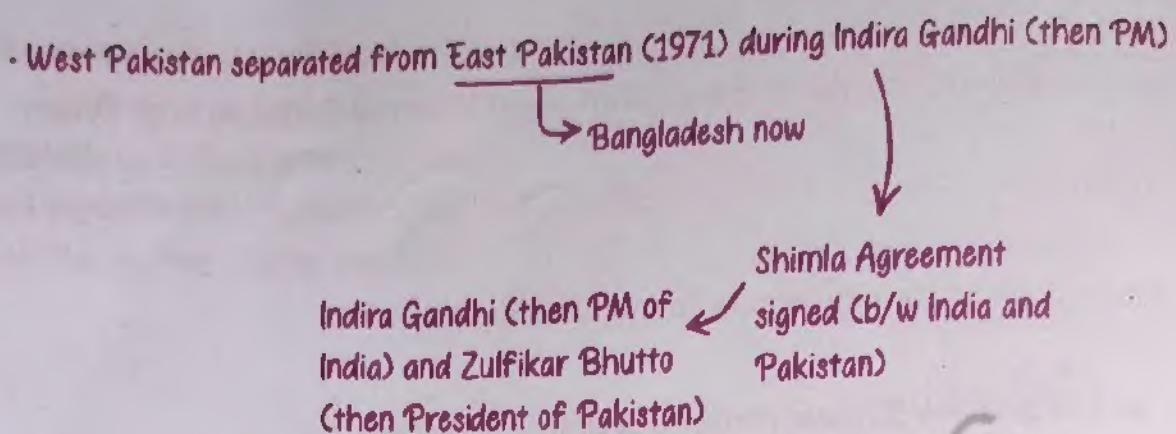
↓
"Calcutta Killings" at Noakhali, Calcutta

↓
Grandhi was here on 15 Aug 1947

- June 1947: Indian Independence Act 1947

↓

- Also known as "Mountbatten Plan"
- Last Governor General of India: Mountbatten
- Partition plan
- C Rajagopalachari later the last GGI of Independent India



One Liners (MCQs)

- Drafting of Constitution of India by Nehru in 1928 with eight other Congress leaders
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale: mentor of both Gandhi and Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- Nathuram Godse: expressed his desire for keeping his ashes till India is reunited and throwing them into the Indus after reunification has been achieved
- Shaheed Laxmi Nayak belonged to Orissa
- Rajendra Prasad was called "Ajatshatru" by Gandhi
- Raj Ghat Memorial in New Delhi of: Mahatma Gandhi
- "History of British India" by James Mill
- "Crawling order" issued by: General Dyer
- "Quaid-i-Azam" title was given to Jinnah

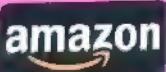
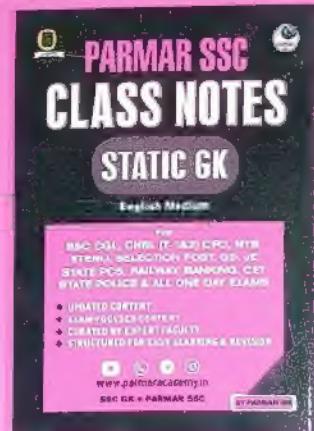
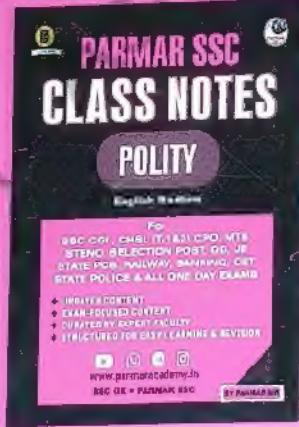
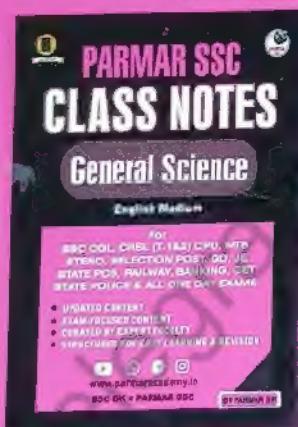
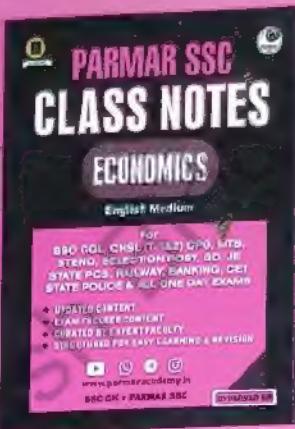
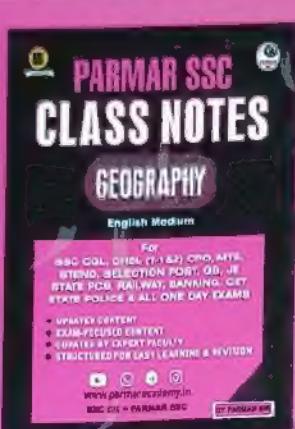


Late Shri
Y.S. Parmar
(Shailendra)

Dedicated to My Father, Late Shri Y.S. Parmar (Shailendra)

This book is a heartfelt tribute to my father, whose determination and sacrifices have been the cornerstone of my achievements. Despite having only completed his 10th grade education, he left no stone unturned to ensure I received the best possible education. His dedication and belief in the power of learning shaped not just my life but also the lives of countless students who now benefit from his legacy through me. Every milestone I achieve is a reflection of his unwavering support and guidance. I am forever indebted to his efforts and values. Additionally, I express my profound gratitude to my student community for their overwhelming love and encouragement, which constantly motivates me to strive for excellence.

OTHER BOOKS OF PARMAR SSC



Any order:

844-8899-215, 6448899217

Any Query:

9250604879



BOOK SHILP INDIA

B-2, 37, 38, 39, Ansal Building, Comm. Complex

Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

₹ 230/-

Join Telegram - @ashishblogssc